

THE PACIFIC

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1122.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JULY 24, 1873.

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If Little, Right.

'Tis but little I can do!
Let this be my effort still,
Ever to be kind and true,
Ever watchful against ill,
Doing, Lord, thy holy will.
'Tis but little I can say;
Let me ever keep in mind
Something true to speak each day,
Spurning every word unkind;
So thy favor I may find.
'Tis not long I have to stay.
Health and life will soon be gone;
I've no time to throw away,
Sin and trifling I must shun;
Life's grave duties must be done.
In this busy world of ours,
Good and evil are abroad;
To restrain all evil powers,
To urge forward right and good,
Equal service is to God.
Count not things as small or great;
Rather count as wrong or right.
On the right side throw your weight,
Feeble be your blows or strong,
Be your service brief or long.
—Sunday School Visitor.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

From Portland we took the west side railroad, which, after ascending the river two or three miles, turns west through a range of low forest hills out into and over the splendid Tualatin Plains. This admirable region is one of rich prairie, varied by strips and islands of forests. The whole occupied by farms and finely improved, is unsurpassed in the great northwest. The valley is not so large as that of Willamette, but is held as rather the superior, in all that constitutes real agricultural wealth.

But the chief glory of this fine region is its literary and christian town of Forest Grove, with its superior institution of learning, called the Pacific University, under the general control of the Congregationalists. Its position is one of the most admirable we ever saw. The rich plains gently rise towards the west till on the farther edge, all embowered in groves, stands the village; enclosing the fair buildings of the University; beyond, which, as an admirable background to the picture, stand the irregular, dark, forest covered mountains of the coast. To the south, the gentle hills are all varied with numberless farms, half cultivated lands and half, cultivated trees; while from the University, looking southeast, round to the north, the wide, rich valley, checkered with different crops, orchards and scattering forests, appears a perfect panorama of the beautiful in a rural scene of art and nature combined. This institution is the oldest, best endowed, well-conducted chartered high school of learning on the Pacific Coast. Its order of instruction is thorough and full. It has exerted a leading influence in Oregon to elevate of the character of all its system of schools. Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D., from Vermont, has been for twenty years its efficient President; Rev. Mr. Lyman, seventeen years a professor, and Messrs. Collier, Marsh and Anderson, ably filling three other professorships, aided by two or three other teachers as tutors and female assistants—since the University is conducted on the basis of both sexes pursuing the same course of study together.

In the village are Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches, all befriending the University and prosperous. Rev. E. Walker, the earliest Congregational minister on this coast, at first missionary to the Indians, is acting pastor of the Congregationalists, and is esteemed by all for christian devotion and consistency. A day's excursion with Prof. Collier into the country, of varied hills to the south, gave us increased appreciation of the beauties and resources of Oregon's agricultural regions, even in the midst of its heavy forests, steadily and surely this vast state of the northwest must progress in all real interests as a prosperous people. We returned by the same route and left again by the east side railroad for up the river, south.

At the great falls of the Willamette we stopped over to visit the good people of Oregon City. The unequalled water power of these falls is gradually being turned to account in a large woolen fac-

tory, flouring mill and saw mill, yet only a small fraction of the power is used. Around these falls, on the west side, the government has constructed, since our last visit, a fine ship canal; opening the whole river to competition in navigation. In this town are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Roman churches, but none seems very flourishing. The town, though possessing the advantages of the water power of the falls, and a position of remarkable romantic features, has not grown in business as was expected in earlier days. The competition of Portland, in its superior commercial advantages, only twelve miles below, checked entirely its growth, and it must wait yet some years before it will again take a new start. This it must do in time.

Again the cars bore us swiftly away up the country, through a variously wooded and cultivated country, for twenty miles, then out fairly into the great rich prairie region of the Willamette valley; on twenty miles further, to Oregon's beautifully located capital called Salem, the second city in size in the state and steadily growing. It is situated on the east bank of the river, with a wide, deep channel the whole length of its front; in the midst of admirable, natural and cultivated groves and extending back up a gentle rise out into the regular open land. Its buildings are, some of them, first-class brick structures, but most of them are fair framed and well painted wooden houses, in good large lots, well ornamented with vines, flowers and trees. The population is some over two thousand people, with nine neat church buildings—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Evangelical, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman and Disciple.

Lesson Helps—International Series of Sunday-school Lessons.

For July 27th. Matt. 4: 1-11. "The Temptations of Jesus."

1. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.
2. And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards an hungred.
3. And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
4. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
5. Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple.
6. And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down, for it is written, He shall give his angels concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone.
7. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.
8. Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them.
9. And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.
10. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.

Heb. 2: 18. "For in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted."

4: 15. "For we have not an High Priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

2 Pet. 2: 9 f. c. "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."

We can conveniently consider this lesson under the four following heads: The time, place, manner and meaning, or when, where, how and why.

I. When. The temptation of Christ occurred directly after his baptism. Mark says, And immediately the spirit driveth him into the wilderness. The deputation from Jerusalem to the Jordan, the testimony of John Baptist, and the calling of Peter, Andrew, Philip and Nathanael, recorded in the 1st chapter of John, occurred after the return of Christ from the scene of his temptation. Note the time occupied by the trial, forty days, coincident thus with the forty days of Moses' stay in the Mount, the forty years of the Israelites' wanderings in the wilderness, the forty days and nights of Elijah's journey, and the forty days of Jonah's preaching tour through Nineveh.

II. Where. While some consider that the scene of our Lord's temptation was the Pisgah range, on the east side of the Jordan, where Moses died and was buried, and others, that it was Horeb, whither Elijah fled in despair, it is more likely that the place in question was the wilderness of Judea, close by

the place of the baptism. Tradition has located the scene in a barren, precipitous mountain, a mile and a half west of the site of ancient Jericho, named Quarantania, from the event itself, (just as quarantine denotes the forty days during which vessels suspected of having infectious disease on board, were formerly detained from entering the port.) Every traveller beholds the mountain on the left as journeying from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea, he descends from the Judean hill country into the Jordan Valley. It is little else than a bare rock with numerous caves perforating its sides, and a place where one would be obliged to fast, unless he had sources of supply other than provided by the locality itself.

III. How. It is not likely that our Lord's was a forty-day's fast in the ecclesiastical sense, in which he only partially abstained from food. Being in a condition of ecstasy as he doubtless was, he probably wholly refrained from nourishment. Luke says that in these days he did eat nothing. Great mental elevation will make persons regardless of bodily wants for many days together. A like uplifting above bodily wants, for a longer period, here transpired in the case of Christ. Satan came to the Saviour, not bodily and visibly, but nevertheless really and truly, suggesting, as we may presume, thoughts to his mind, and painting visions on his imagination. Here met, in close conflict, the heads of the two grand kingdoms of the universe: the kingdom of God, whose sovereign is Christ, and the kingdom of evil, whose sovereign is Satan. Evil is more than an abstraction. It is organized into a system, and is under the management of that abject and most far-sighted of created beings, Satan. Reason affirms it as a probability, and inspiration affirms it as a fact, that fallen and sinful beings exist outside the boundaries of this world.

IV. Why; or the significance of Christ's temptation. It seems altogether likely that the Saviour would pass through some sort of a mental struggle before entering on his work. He finds himself at the outset of his career, possessed of miraculous powers, and he would of course be tempted to use them recklessly and selfishly. But the Saviour would not do this. He would not even use his miraculous endowments to supply his own wants. There is an apocryphal story that the boy Jesus, at play with his fellows, moulded mud into the forms of birds, and thereupon, by miracle, caused these images to fly away. Our Lord could never have so prostituted his superhuman power. All through his career he declines to use for the gratification of the fancy or for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others. The Son of God even must trust. He who has all power on earth and in heaven must not do everything. A selfish, distrustful, improper use of his miraculous powers seems to be the point of our Lord's first temptation.

Satan next assails the Redeemer from exactly the opposite quarter. "Since you may not do everything, just do nothing. Trust God, even to the extent of making no effort yourself. Cast yourself headlong from this pinnacle." (Christ was doubtless set in spirit on the pinnacle of the temple.) If the Saviour's first temptation was to an improper use of his power, the second was to an improper disuse of it. "The Son of God will be taken care of at any rate, even though he does nothing," Satan would say. How easy for Christ to show the Jewish people some sign from heaven, win thus their acceptance of him as the promised deliverer, and in this way float into his Messianic throne upon the waves of popular applause.

The last of the three temptations has reference, doubtless, to the means the Redeemer would employ to fulfill his grand mission as Saviour of the world. He came to rule over a kingdom; but what kind of a kingdom shall it be, and how shall it be established? Shall it resemble the empires of earth, or shall it consist of "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost"? In achieving the conquest of the world, shall the Saviour employ moral

and spiritual agencies alone, or, like Caesar and Mohammed, resort to strategy and force. The devil suggested that he do the latter, and doubtless made such a suggestion appear quite plausible. "You can never establish a spiritual kingdom on earth," Satan might forcibly argue, "Put yourself at the head of an empire like Alexander's, and I will help you, make you one of my subordinates and at no distant day crown your attempt with success." The Saviour, we see at a glance, might be sorely tempted to resort to secular and even questionable methods to secure a speedy victory for his kingdom. (Some suppose that all three of the temptations relate to the means the Redeemer would employ in establishing his Messianic Kingdom, that in the first instance he was tempted to gain human applause and homage by becoming a magician—prophet; in the second, by becoming a hierarchical priest, thus putting himself at the head of the Jewish nation; in the third, by becoming a demoniacal sovereign, filling the place thus of a second Augustus or Tiberius.)

The Sunday-school teacher may note, 1st, The light which this lesson throws upon the nature of temptation. Temptation, in its radical idea, is wrong made to appear as right. Satan tried to make it appear to Christ that it was right for him to use his miraculous power in supplying his wants. "If thou be the Son of God," "To suffer hunger implies that you are not the Son of God, and you ought not to pursue a course that shall impair the proofs of your divinity." (Observe the force of Christ's reply, as taken from Dt. 8: 3: "Israel of old, had to trust God for food in the wilderness of wandering; and so should I also trust God in this wilderness of temptation.") So Adam and Eve tried to think it right to eat of the forbidden fruit, because it would make them wise. (Teachers may here tell their classes illustrative stories of how boys and girls are tempted.)

2d. The possession of great powers imposes great responsibilities. The geniuses and great men of the earth, often feel at liberty to cut loose from moral obligation, e. g., Byron, Napoleon, and Alexander. Not so with Christ. Wonderously endowed as he was, he felt himself bound all the tighter by the cords of virtue, self-sacrifice and humility. The greatest of earth ought to be the humblest. The sovereigns of all ought to be the servants of all. Merivale in his history of the Roman Emperors, remarks the strain upon brain and heart of the fatal possession of unlimited power. One thus possessed it puffed up and intoxicated with pride, another it drove to raging madness, another it crazed with fear, another it fevered with sensual indulgences, another it reduced to absolute imbecility, and another, of harmoniously developed powers, it filled with enthusiasm and perfect reliance upon his own destiny. Jesus Christ, in possession of this power, is filled with a spirit of humility and self-sacrifice.

3d. Familiarity with the Scriptures an armor of defense against temptation. The Saviour made use of Bible texts to repel Satan.

4th. Our Lord was tempted in all points like as we are—not necessarily at this time, but on one occasion or another during his earthly career. His 40 days alone in the mountain was a prolonged series of temptations.

5th. Christ was led by the spirit into the wilderness. Mark says, "the spirit driveth him." God does not tempt men, but he brings them into conditions in which they are tempted. Hence this seemingly contradictory petition of the Lord's Prayer: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," i. e., when in temptation deliver us from being harmed by it.

6th. Careers of great and pre-eminent usefulness will often open with seasons of darkness and trial. Many a follower of Christ comes down from some Quarantania of temptation to begin a life work of toil, self-sacrifice and suffering.

The church in Hollister continues to grow. At the communion, July 13th, one more was added to its number, by letter, making a membership of fourteen. Its prospects were never better and brighter.

Letter from Oregon.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—To the north for the mountains, groves, streams and prairies of Oregon—overland or by sea? that is the question. If you have made the trip along the northern coast by steamer, in rough weather, through all the agonies and perils of sea-sickness, you have resolved to take the land route next time. If you have gone overland, your resolution is reversed, and you say, "give us the sea every time."

The ride by car from San Francisco to Redding, about 16½ hours, is quite endurable, indeed pleasant much of the way. But take now the stage for an almost uninterrupted ride of 53 hours, to car again, and see how you like it. Rough road the rule, smooth the exception. Jolt, thump, crush, jam. Hold on to the straps; brace firmly with feet and back. Keep your seat, my friend, no occasion for rising. Did you think some one spoke to you from the top of the stage that you try to thrust your head through the cover? Or why do you lean so suddenly and affectionately near to your fellow traveller? Did you think him burdened with some secret which must have instantaneous delivery? Dust, thirst, weariness, bruises, and no opportunity to rest, unless you stop over, and then you must take your chances for a seat next day.

After the first day or two you are drowsy and you fall asleep in the midst of the strongest resolutions you ever formed to keep awake. In two minutes, perhaps, you are startled by the jar of the stage as it grates and scrapes round a point of rocks, and you find yourself looking over a precipice, trying to imagine the consequences if the wheels should move three inches out of the track, and the stage go whirling 2000 feet, into the cañon below. Is the route by stage dangerous, then? Well, yes and no. Some places, far up the Sacramento River, and especially the serpentine road for a few miles on the Klamath River, are certainly suggestive of a very narrow border between safety and destruction. If, in some of these places, the driver should become a little drowsy or careless—or worse, tipsy—or if the horses should from any cause become unmanageable, I would not give much for the chances of life of the passengers. But then, these drivers understand their business, and the horses their's about as well. They can keep the wheels of the stage in the track almost as true as the wheels of the locomotive run along the iron rails. One of these drivers affirmed that you might drive a row of pins in the ground and he would drive so as to run the wheels over them in a straight line.

With all praise for the drivers and admiration for the training of the horses, we must say that the coaches of the Company, on this route, are not the best we have seen. The seats are hard, straight and stiff, and altogether too high, while the covering of the stage is too low; so that you cannot enjoy much of the scenery of the country in passing. If one's spine and neck were elastic and pliable, like an elephant's trunk, you might twist yourself into a position to see most of the beautiful country through which the route passes.

We determined, at the risk of permanent curvature of the spine, to get a view of Mt. Shasta. Somewhere in that region we lost a hat. It was a valuable loss, for at the next station the agent comprehended the situation at once and pressed upon our acceptance a much better one.

Mount Shasta is worth a trip to see. It does not rise and tower above its surroundings with so much of a proud exclusive look as does Mount Hood or Mount St. Helena. It seems rather to extend its base in every direction, with broad and full and sociable intent, as if anxious to claim kinship with its humbler companions. It seems nearer to the earth and more in sympathy with it than many of the snow-clad peaks on the coast. It has the appearance of dispensing its snow treasures to the streams and valleys below with generous readiness. Long, irregular lines of snow, narrowing from the summit toward the base, alternate with the dark lines of

earth and rock, and these latter present the appearance of being constantly widened by the melting of the snow. The contrast between these alternating lines, presents, I think, a more vivid and exciting picture than where a mountain top is more completely enveloped in snowy whiteness.

A few hours after leaving sight of Mount Shasta, brings us across the line into Oregon. Almost immediately there is a wonderful difference. Down from the summit of Siskiyou we plunge into heavy forests of fir and pine. Down further in Bear and Rogue River valleys, green fields of luxuriant grain meet the eye! Ah! if California only had some of the rain which Oregon could spare! On further, in the Umpqua and Willamette valleys, it is the same—bountiful crops. They are always good, but this year better than usual. Farmers say there will be more grain harvested this year by far than in any previous year. Oregon is in her glory now, her hills only the least bit tinged with brown, the grain just ripening, clear skies, gentle breezes, soft, balmy air, quiet times, a happy people.

D. B. G.

GENEROSITY TO YALE SEMINARY.—The rapid increase of students at the Yale Theological Seminary, renders necessary accommodations much beyond those supplied by the new dormitory and chapel put up in 1871-2. A friend of the Seminary, name not given, offers for the new wing (contemplated in original plan) \$80,000, provided \$80,000 more be raised and added to it by August 1st the whole \$160,000 to be employed in the proposed erection. Before reaching this vicinity, one half of the second \$80,000 had been secured. So far \$5,000 of the second half is raised.

PRINCETON.—Since the accession of President McCosh more than a million of dollars has been donated to the College, the larger portion of which has been devoted to the erection of buildings. He announced that Mr. John C. Green had endowed the office of the Librarian by the gift of \$40,000; and that John J. Blair had increased the endowment of the professorship established by him, \$10,000; and that Mr. Henry Marquand was about to erect a new chapel at a cost of \$100,000.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT A Cabinet Organ

Lacks one of the most useful, attractive, and valuable articles with which it is possible to furnish it; which would be an attraction to home itself, furnishing amusements of a pleasing and elevating character; and which might be made the means of acquiring a most useful and lucrative accomplishment, as well as a source of health and happiness.

Since the vast improvements in these Organs in the last twenty years they have become the MOST POPULAR OF LARGE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. It is estimated that 40,000 of them are sold yearly in the United States. They widely vary in size, capacity, elegance and price, having from one to twenty stops; price \$55 to \$500 and upwards, each. They are very durable, do not require tuning, are adapted to all varieties of music, and are so packed that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use.

WHOMEVER PURCHASES A Cabinet Organ, or any instrument of the class, without obtaining the new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, and TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., acts without reasonable prudence and care. These pamphlets are sent free, and post paid, and contain a vast amount of information about such instruments, which may prevent disappointment in the purchase of instruments, or the payment of high prices.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast

Religious Miscellany.

To the Friends of the Bible Cause
and of the California Bible
Society.

At a meeting of the officers and managers of the California Bible Society, held on the 30th of June, at the office of Charles Whittram, Esq., to consider plans for a vigorous prosecution of the work of the Society, it was resolved to employ auxiliary or district agents, whose duties should be to perform a two-fold work: that of soliciting contributions and distributing the Holy Bible, selling the Scripture to those who are able to buy, and giving to those who may be found to poor to purchase.

Through this two-fold plan, the Society will, through its agents, reach all whether members of a church or not, and thus afford an opportunity to all to contribute and aid the Society in the great and important work of placing a copy of the Holy Scriptures in every household in the State. The managers hope, through this system, to be able to accomplish a great work, and trust it will meet the approbation and hearty endorsement of every friend of the cause.

The Society needs help at this time to enable it to prosecute the work which is constantly enlarging. And while in the past the co-operating churches have, through liberal collections, sustained the California Bible Society, now, through this new method which has been so successful in the Eastern and Western States, and which is the one recommended by the officers and managers of the American Bible Society, this Society hopes to increase its receipts. This, too, will relieve the churches on this coast to a very great extent, as the Society will not hereafter depend upon church collections alone for its support.

The Rev. A. Conner and Rev. E. R. Dille have been employed to canvass Alameda county, including Oakland, Brooklyn and Alameda. These gentlemen are well recommended by Rev. John Thompson, District Superintendent for the American Bible Society for the Pacific coast, and we take pleasure in commending the agents, and bespeak for them the sympathies and hearty co-operation of all the friends of the cause among whom they may labor. They are fully authorized to collect funds for the California Bible Society, and we respectfully ask the friends of the cause to contribute liberally.

Pastors of the co-operating churches are respectfully requested to preach on the Bible cause and assist the agents in their arduous labors.

"The harvest truly is great."

Over eight hundred millions of the world's inhabitants are in darkness and need the *Lamp of Life*. And in our own State there is a great work to be done in the distribution of the Scriptures in various languages.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we, to men benighted,
The Lamp of Life deny?

ANNIS MERRILL, President.
WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.
Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dist. Sup't. A. B. S.

A Grand Record.

BY C. C. M'GABE.

One thousand Churches have been aided by our Board of Church Extension since the first day of June, 1864.

Too slowly, yet very steadily and very surely, amid much criticism, fair and unfair, this great enterprise is winning its way to the recognition it deserves, from the ministry and laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now it has an argument far more effective than any speech possible to be made by any of its advocates before conferences and congregations: The work done. Look at it! One thousand Churches helped at critical times in their history, in sums ranging from fifty dollars to ten thousand dollars! In strong centers of population, where Methodism was fighting a losing battle because of powerfully organized antagonistic forces—in the rural districts of the older conferences—on the far frontier of the great West and among the colored people of the great South—along new lines of railway—pioneering the path of population and commerce in every state and territory of the republic—among all classes of her citizens—native and foreign born, black, white, yellow, and red—this work has been done. Two hundred thousand people have found religious homes within these walls. Imagine all these churches in a line. Allowing sixty feet to a church, they would reach eleven miles and a half. What a bulwark of salvation they constitute! What armies of souls will be converted at these altars! What messages, of hope, of warning, of consolation will be delivered from these pulpits! And concerning many of these humble structures, devout hearts will call out, in the language of the Psalmist, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord."

This success is prophetic. If, with an income ranging from thirty thousand to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, so much has been accomplished,

what may be expected when, by the gifts of the rich, the loan fund shall reach a million in paid up capital, making a revolution once in five years—and with each revolution creating a thousand Churches; and when, by the gifts of the many in the public collections, the annual income shall be swelled to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars? Then, for each new day, for the poor of our great family, a house of prayer will rise. This will be in addition to the work accomplished in the regular and steady advance of the denomination, which creates two new Churches for each day in the year.

Many applications have been rejected. The one thousand grants and loans made, represent but a small part of the labors of the board. All applications have been carefully considered. Some have been rejected which ought to have been granted, and would have been had the money been in the treasury.

Some have been rejected, because the quick ear of the board, skilled by years of experience, detected not so much the cry of urgent and pressing need, as that of laziness or of penuriousness. The "red tape" about which complaint is made has saved many a dollar from congregations, able with a genuine struggle to help themselves, for the aiding of enterprises which must otherwise have failed of success. Whenever the Board of Church Extension does for congregations what by the most heroic endeavor they can do for themselves, it fails utterly of the purposes of its creation.

Wesley had a saying, "Go not only to those who need you, but to those who need you most." The spirit of that saying should govern perpetually in the administration of this great trust. To inspire and perpetuate the felling of mendacity in churches, clasping tightly their unconsecrated pocket-books, would be to curse rather than to bless them. Right here is the great danger of this enterprise. It besets the missionary cause as well, and to avoid it will require great administrative ability.

I think this list of one thousand loans and grants will bear the closest scrutiny. Some mistakes have been made. They have generally occurred where the board has not been left to its own good judgment. In several instances, donors of large sums have made special requests as to the disposition of their gifts, and their wishes have been regarded. In almost every such instance the mistake is now apparent, even to the donors themselves.

If the co-operation of eight thousand pastors could only be secured, if leading brethren in the North and East could get over, for a while, their unconnectional zeal for their own conferences, and instead of planning how to get all our money for themselves, plan to put some into the treasury, to be used in those mighty regions, where, if we move successfully we must move swiftly, then we might some day confront the grand possibilities of the hour.

The signs look better. The administration has the unqualified approval and hearty co-operation of the best men in the Church, both of the ministry and laity, and it does seem as though the day may come when Methodism with resistless force shall project herself into every part of the land, and when she will obey with adequate enthusiasm that mandate which comes to her yet like a voice from heaven: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitation. Spare not; lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes, for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left, and the seed shall inherit the Gentiles and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."

The Walk of Life.

BY THEODORE L. CUTLER, D. D.

No character in the Old Testament impresses me with a higher veneration than the patriarch Abraham. His title of nobility is this: he was "the friend of God." Born and reared in a land of Sabeian Idolatry, he was converted by the Lord in his own sovereign way and by means of which we have no knowledge. The first thing we learn of him is the abrupt announcement of God's call to him: "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I shall show thee."

Abraham obeys. He asks no questions. No map of the strange country is shown him and no guide book is given him. By faith he sets out with his household caravan and follows whither the heavenly hand conducts him. He went out, not knowing whither he went. In this one beautiful line I read the spiritual history of every child of faith. This line reveals the deepest lesson on that a human heart can learn, the lesson of obedient trust in God. It describes in one short sentence the walk of faith. And what is that? Is it an aimless venture, a haphazard wandering by chance? No; but the exact opposite of this. It is the going in God's way, and not in the way that self most covets. The walk of faith is just walking with my Heavenly Father hand in hand, step by step, over smooth places or rough, up hill or down, moment by moment. Believing implicitly that "the steps of every good man are ordered by the Lord," I am to obey his orders. To-day I am to do to-day's work with to-day's strength given to me. To-day's burden I am to carry. My rule of duty is for to-day; as my day so my strength shall be. To-morrow's journey and to-morrow's trials I must leave until to-morrow comes. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it; and be not careful for the morrow. This is faith's first lesson. Suppose that Abraham had laid awake all night worrying

over his next day's route, and refused to stir a step in the morning till God gave him a map of the road to Canaan! The Lord would have grown tired of his troublesome charge and left him to drift back to Ur.

Abraham knows not whether he is going; but he knows that God knows. Two things he is certain of. The first is that the way in which God leads him is the right way; and the next that it is a safe way. This is all that you and I can expect to know. The future is an unmapped territory; every step is literally a step into the dark. The future is a "seven sealed book," and no man can unloose the seals thereof. We discover its contents only as God unlooses the seals, and turns over leaf by leaf, one at a time. Selfishness often aches to peep into the sealed pages. But Faith whispers: "No, no; trust God." And very soon I discover that this, too, is all for the best. Every joy that is lying in wait for me at some new turn in the road breaks on me as a sweet surprise. The mercies, like transporting views in mountain travel, are all the more bewitching that they were not spoiled by anticipation. God does not let us "discount his mercies in advance."

As for the trials that await us, it is far better that we cannot foresee them. When a young pair of ardent lovers clasp hands on their wedding day, under the bright aurora of sanguine hope, it is naught to them that older heads are shaken ominously and older tongues croak out: "You will have to take the bitter with the sweet." They mean to have no bitter. Why damp their sunshine joys by pointing to a cloud, even though it be no larger than the hand of a man? It will be time enough to watch beside the sick bed or to weep over the empty crib when those painful scenes are reached in the journey. Sufficient to the day is the evil—and the joy likewise. To forecast our sorrows would but increase the agony, without increasing the strength to bear it.

How many of life's noblest and holiest enterprises might never be undertaken if all the hardships and defeats and sufferings could be foreseen! Had Simon Peter foreseen the dungeon and the cross before him, perhaps he might not have left his net so promptly to follow Jesus. Could every young student for the ministry be permitted to read his history in advance, I doubt not that many of them would turn away—one to the farm and another to his merchandise. "Follow me," says the Master. And all the promise he makes is: "Lo! I am with you always." God did not tell Wilberforce that he would be defeated twenty years in Parliament and be abused at every step before the final victory of emancipation came. Christ does not reveal to every young convert at the outset all the trials he must encounter or the failures he will make. All that he assures to us is: "My grace is sufficient for thee"; "to him that overcometh, will I give the crown of life." Ought we really to ask anything more?

The whole journey, to heaven is a walk of faith. Obey and trust is all that God requires of us. Our poor, blind timidity often falters and whimpers: "Lord, how can we know the way?" Our Divine Leader replies, "Follow me. I am the Way. I will lead the blind in paths that they have not known. I will make the darkness light before them." Blessed is that soul which has learned to trust and to obey.

The real conflict in life is between choosing our own way or walking in God's way. The sin of the sinner lies just in this, that he follows the path that seems most pleasant to himself; and the end of it is—hell! Even Christians are often terribly tempted to be willful and wayward. Lot chose his own way and it led him to Sodom. When he took God's directions, they led him up to Z'ar, and he was saved. Jonah chose his own way and it sent him overboard into the raging sea. Then he took God's way, and it led him to Nineveh, on a mission of love. Peter undertook to look out for himself, and he turned liar and coward. Afterward he let God take care of him, and he went to sleep calmly in a prison, to be waked up by a delivering angel. Reader, have you not always found the sweetest peace when you fed most on faith?

One thought more. Abraham "knew not whether he went" on earth; but he knew he was Heaven-bound. He sought the city which bath foundations. To ward that glorious capital of the great king he bent his steadfast eye through all his wanderings. So may we march on, day by day, from duty to duty, from toil to trial; but by and by comes the eternal "weight of glory." That is enough. Let the storm roar. Yonder is the haven. What though the way be dark, if I can only feel Jesus' hand in mine and hear him say: "It is I; fear not, my child. Where I am thou shalt be also." This divine voice brings the calm.

"So I go on, not knowing. I would not if I might. I would rather walk with God in the dark than go alone in the light; I would rather walk with him than walk alone by night."

—Independent.

Work for Every Christian.

What our churches most need (next to the baptism of the Holy Ghost) is the development of the members. So much is thrown on the ministry that some of us can hardly catch a spare hour for our own family and fire-side. The Spurgeons and John Halls and Guthries are being ground to death by overwork. A city pastor is often expected to prepare three sermons or lectures, to visit the flock, to see the sick, to bury the dead, and to act on a dozen committees, and to make two or three speeches all in a single week! The church becomes Dr. Tyng's church, or Mr. Beecher's church, or Dr. Crosby's church, or some other man's church—instead of being the people's

church, with some gifted man as its over-seer and pastor.

Now I love to work exceedingly; but not one whit more than I love to see my congregation work. And no man in my flock has any more right to turn his spiritual power over to me, than he has a right to send me to market for him. He needs his work as much as I need mine.

A Christian who is keen for work will soon find his place. If he is "apt to teach," he or she will soon gather the Sabbath school class, and will be there, Bible in hand, every Sunday, even though the rain is spattering on the pavements. Commend me to the teacher who wears a "water proof," and always consults conscience sooner than the barometer!

Whoever has the gift of song should join God's great choir, and sing at every religious service. The owner of a good voice must give account for that voice at the day of judgement. We never shall have genuine congregational singing until every redeemed child of Christ sings from duty, and consecrates the gifts of music to the Lord. Those who expect to sing in heaven had better practice here.

Tract distribution is going too much out of fashion. It is a heavenly honored agency for doing good. Every one who has some spare time and a tongue and a pious tact, can go out with a bundle of tracts to the abodes of ignorance and irreligion.

Those who cannot exhort, or teach in a Sunday school, or distribute tracts, can at least live for Jesus at home, and come and join in the prayers of the prayer-meeting. The oldest, the timidest, the least gifted can do surely as much as this. Every one, too, can give something when the contribution-box is passed. Every one whom Jesus saves has a place assigned to him in the vineyard.

Friend! have you found your place? —Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

BROOKLYN EXCISE LAW.—An effort has been made on the part of the police of the city of Brooklyn to enforce the excise law, so far as the Sunday sale is concerned. Several parties have been arrested who were openly selling on the Sabbath in violation of law, but who have all been released without fine or punishment. The justices before whom they were tried allowed the counsel for the liquor dealers to browbeat, badger, and insult witnesses at pleasure. The police officers were not furnished with counsel at all. Juries were in sympathy with the liquor dealers, and they had it all their own way. Officers who drank the wine and beer were asked how they knew it was wine or beer, and whether it intoxicated them or not, and their positive word that it was intoxicating would not be taken unless they swore that it intoxicated them. The whole matter has been worse than a farce. The law is altogether defective, and seems to be made in the interests of the liquor dealers. The people should rally in their strength, and not only demand a change in the law, but of those who administer it.

A LITTLE girl, who has great kindness of heart for all the animal creation, saw a hen prepare to gather her chickens under her sheltering wings, and shouted earnestly, "Oh! don't you sit down on those beautiful little birds, you greatly old rooster!"

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER.

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskillful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years' trial, it is still receiving the most unequalled testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as a most effective preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs, and Colds, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up.

Prepared and Bottled by
J. O. HUNT, 51 Beale Street, San Francisco.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Adjustable Windmills.

CHALLENGE WINDMILL.

This mill is the equal of any built in this State or elsewhere. It has the rudder-vane hinged to the turn-table, so that it will swing from a line parallel to the wind-wheel to a right angle with it, or can be set at any intermediate position. Its advantages are that the mill can be set running from a position of the rudder-vane, will always swing the mill up to the wind, when set for that purpose, QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MILL. The vane is constructed and operated by a system of rods and levers operated from the ground. To the largest mills I apply a swing the vane.

No. 2, 14 Sails, 12 feet diameter.....\$125
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Larger size of each style built to order. I guarantee to furnish Windmills and Pumps that cannot be surpassed for durability and efficiency.

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PINE STREET,
Between Bowen Brothers' Grocery Store and the California Market, San Francisco.

THE PROPRIETOR,
A. W. MANNING,

Is one of the oldest Oyster Dealers in this city, and for the last NINE YEARS has had charge of the Oyster DEPOT in MARTIN & HORTON'S, south-east corner of Clay and Montgomery streets. The Oyster Grotto is in every respect a place where a gentleman can take his family to enjoy the luxury of every kind of shell fish. The place will be kept open till 2 A.M., and later if necessary. The prices at the "Oyster Grotto" will be the same as at the California Market. Oysters will be sent to all parts of the City free of charge, and on the most reasonable terms.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to day from \$5 to \$10 per day. Two entirely new articles, saleable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. augemp

Literary Notices.

FERNANDO DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi; by John S. C. Abbott: 12 mo. 35 pp. New York: Dodd & Mead. From A. L. Bancroft & Co.

This work is the third in the series of "Early American Pioneers and Patriots," the preceding volumes having treated of Daniel Boone and Miles Standish. The author frankly acknowledges the use necessarily made of previous histories and sketches of the times and men whose narrative he gives; but we have here an essentially new book, glowing with the charm of narrative by which Abbott lights up even the most prosaic details; but rendered still more attractive in the present work, from the fact that he writes of "enterprises unsurpassed for hardihood of adventure, and variety of incident; the knight-errantry of the old world carried into the depths of the American wilderness." Actuated by the earnest purpose to render exact justice to the memory of a man, whose connection with the barbarities perpetrated by Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, has tarnished his name in history, he has not hesitated to condemn what seems reprehensible in his career, while making due allowance for the vigor of military discipline, and the strange mixture of religious fanaticism which united the cross with the sword and fagot in extending christianity through the New World. Where author, printer and binder have done their parts so well, it is passing strange that the publisher should have inserted such indistinct daubs as "illustrations." The title vignette is creditable; fortunately there are but three other pictures!

THE MONTH OF GOLD. A series of dramatic sketches, illustrating the Life and Times of Christ. By Edwin Johnson. A. S. Barnes & Co.

These sketches are well devised to give a vivid and pictorial exhibition of the eventful days and grand utterances of "The Golden Month." We seem to tread again the scenes of his trials and triumphs. It is the advantage of the dramatic art that its character, live and move and speak and act before us. Mr. Johnson's verse is for the most part chaste and rich, and often kindling and glowing. Why will not our brother give us a series of such sketches, with his graceful and facile pen, down the Martyr ages of the church?

The *Christian Observer*, (Southern Presbyterian) has pronounced Worcester's Dictionary "the best." It says that Webster's definition of a state is taken from the platform of the Republican party, and that Webster, when he was a young man, spelled reason "reason," and young, "yung." Hence these terms. "I never wrote a line for the public eye until after I was 45 years old." The editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, at the close of the second article, in the July No. of that Review on Paul's "Panegyric of Love," calls attention to the fact that the two articles cost the author, A. W. Tyler, of New York, "at least three hours a day for nine months."—Rev. Selat Merrill, once acting as pastor of the 3d Church, in this city, and now teaching Hebrew in Andover Seminary, is the author of an article, in the just-named periodical, on John Reuchlin, the father of Hebrew learning.—W. F. Draper, of Andover, announces Prof. Samuel Harris' lectures, on "The Kingdom of Christ upon the Earth," and also "Buttman's Grammar of the New Testament—Greek," translated by Prof. J. Henry Thayer. Yale College bestowed its one D.D., this year on Prof. Thayer, who is a graduate of Harvard.—Herbert Spencer does not believe so exclusively in what is called the Religion of Humanity as some of his general style of thinkers do. He says, that it can only temporarily shut out the thought of a Power, of which humanity is but a small and fugitive product." He says, also, "In presence of the theological thought going on so fast on all sides, there is on the part of many a fear, and on the part of some a hope that nothing will remain. But the hopes and the fears are alike groundless."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The various exercises of commencement week at Oakland and Berkeley have given the friends of the University great pleasure. The afternoon at Berkeley on Wednesday was specially enjoyable. The day was one of the finest. The attendance was large. The buildings now far advanced toward completion, gave signs of the coming convenience they are soon to be. With promptness the exercises commenced: with well-timed dispatch they proceeded. After praying by Rev. S. H. Willey, F. Otis gave a salutatory and Nathan Newmark a really fine English oration. Pres. Gilman felicitously addressed the people and the graduating class. Gov. Booth's response was

exceedingly spirited and eloquent: it struck the right vein, when it emphasized the importance of men in the running of institutions. Dr. Lathrop read Bishop Kip's address, presenting in Mr. Frederick Billings' name, the portrait of Berkeley. Altogether, the occasion was full of interest and hope.

CALIFORNIA GLEANINGS.—Three young men completed the course at the California Military Academy week before last. This Academy has in ten years reached a high degree of prosperity, having had an average the last year of 125 cadets in attendance. We regret our inability to be present at the closing exercises. Dr. Patterson, Pres. Gilman and Rev. L. Hamilton made addresses.—The first Catalogue of Washington college shows four graduates—all young ladies. The pupils of all grades have been 140, 23 belonging to the first three years; the number of primary scholars is thus very large. We understand that an enlargement is being made, so as to give accommodation for forty more scholars.—A school, called St. Stephen's school for girls—has been established at Gilroy. It is under the care of Rev. E. C. Cowan, of the Episcopal church.

P. Howard Corwin, son of Rev. Eli Corwin, formerly of our state, won a second sophomore prize at Williams college, for declamation.—120 young men are expected to enter the Freshman class at Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

Trinity College, Hartford, has \$1,000,000 worth of property.—A Maine newspaper complains that a graduate of one of the colleges of that state spells the past tense of the verb "made," "maid!"—The Yale Seniors are of the average age of 22; 75 of the 113 are church members; 41 go into the law and 13 into the ministry.—Hamilton college conferred LL.D. on A. L. Rhodes of the California Supreme Court, and A.M. on Hon. Chau Lai San, Chinese Commissioner of Education, and resident at Springfield, Mass.—Dr. Curry of the N. Y. *Advocate* says: "A shrewd but uneducated man once said in our hearing that he would rather his son should spend his college-going years where Dr. Wilbur Fish's shadow might fall upon him, though he never learned a lesson, than to gain elsewhere all the learning with which he could be crammed."

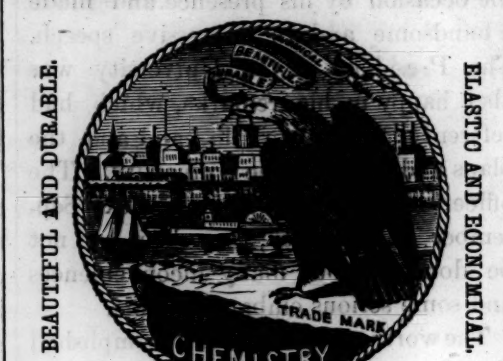
Pres. Fairchild remarked, in a recent address, that the actual cost of tuition at Oberlin is fifty dollars more each year than the students pay. In most colleges the figure is much larger.—The University of Michigan won't obey the mandate of the Legislature to set up a homeopathic professorship in its medical department. The allopathic professors utterly refuse to live in peace with homeopaths if they are brought in declaring that they will resist even to the destruction of the department.—Mr. Blatchford, in his address before the Chicago Seminary Convention, states the assets of that Seminary to be \$370,000; Andover, \$750,000; Lane, \$400,000; Yale, \$460,000; Union, N. Y., \$850,000; Princeton, \$1,250,000.

It is now stated that the \$300,000 required to keep Auburn Seminary from going to Aurora has been subscribed. \$10,000,000!—Dr. James A. Welling, President of Columbian College, states that educational appliances in the City of Washington, worth \$10,000,000, have been offered the College at a nominal cost, including the Smithsonian Institute, with its rare advantages to the student of natural history; the Congressional Library, having 200,000 volumes; the National Observatory, having one of the largest telescopes in the world; the Agricultural and Horticultural Gardens, the United States Coast Survey Department, the Medical Museum, the Corcoran Gallery of Fine Arts, and other institutions.

COLGATE.—The corner-stone of the new Colgate Academy was laid at Hamilton, N. Y., lately. This building is erected by James B. Colgate, of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, and is intended as a memorial to his father and mother, William and Mary Colgate. It is to be one hundred feet by sixty, five stories high, and is expected to cost \$50,000 or more. Mr. Trevor joins Mr. Colgate in an endowment of about \$30,000.

Blackwood's, (Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York, for June, has Part VII of the "Parisians." "The Doctor Abroad" is now among the Alps. Arnold's Literature of Dogma is reviewed sharply, under the suggestive title of "Amateur Theology." The story, "A True Reformer," is brought to a conclusion. An article is devoted to showing how important it is to treat well "Our Coming Guest," the Shah of Persia. The two papers, closing this number, are devoted to "Mrs. Oliphant's Novels" and to the "Second Gladstone Administration."

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Manufactured by the California Chemical Paint Company, of purest white and any desired shade of color. It is cheaper, handier, more durable and elastic than the best of any other paint. It will not fade or crack off, and will last twice as long as the best white lead.

Mixed ready for application, and sold only by the gallon.

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GENTLEMEN.—It is now nearly two years since you painted my house with Averill's Chemical Paint, and as you ask my opinion of the material, I now cheerfully say, I greatly admire it as a wonderfully hard, solidifying the wood, retaining remarkably its glossy brightness of color, not washing off, not blistering or cracking; and as bidding fair to last years longer than would any oil paint with which I am acquainted.

Yours Truly, S. V. BLAKESLEE.

This Paint is unsurpassed for Durability and Elasticity, dries with a hard, rich, glossy surface, does not run from seams or nail holes, will not crack, crack, nor peel off; covers more surface with the same body, and is cheaper, more lasting, and better in every respect than any other paint.

For further information, send for sample card and price list.

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ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FACTS OF THE World's Jubilee at Boston was that the Only Planes used were the

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S,

Also that the

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Which took the highest rank, were the selected ones. While all other plans were discarded at the World's Jubilee, those of HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. were selected as the best, and the only ones used.

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Continue to manufacture those BELLS (which have made TRUYS celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made at this establishment during the past twenty years) and are now making more bells annually, than any other Foundry in the country, for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc., made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Rotary Mountings, the best in use. All Bells warranted satisfactory.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1873

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit \$4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrears are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The next term of the Golden Gate Academy at Oakland, will begin on the fifth of August.

The Pacific Theological Seminary will open its fifth year on the 21st of August.

The new Principal for the Golden Gate Academy is F. B. Gamwell, late Principal of the High School in South Weymouth, Mass. A telegram from Rev. W. C. Pond announces his engagement, and that he will arrive here early in August.

We are glad to see that the *Bulletin* has called the attention of the public and of the authorities to the disturbances caused on Sundays, of late, in this city, by the marching up and down, in front of churches, at the hour of worship, of military and other brass bands, and all sorts of marching musical instruments—strident, blowing and banging. The liberty of amusement and ostentation is carried into license, and a nuisance is created which an innate good sense, rather than the police, ought at once to abate. We know that the parade and picnic season will soon be over with, but it ought never again to be necessary to remind pleasure seekers that there are rights superior to any of theirs.

There was a fitness and propriety in the act which invited the Rev. S. H. Willey from his distant home to Berkeley, last week, to officiate in the devotions of commencement day. Mr. Willey was long the acting president of the College of California out of which the University sprang. He did much and suffered much, through years of ill-requited toil, to secure, to develop, and perfect the site at Berkeley and the adjacent region. His own home was for many years at Berkeley, and we hope it may yet be there again, some time. At all events the appearance of such a man on such an occasion was auspicious, and we are grateful that it was so ordered.

The *Marysville Appeal* says: "We see occasional reference to a secret organization existing in San Francisco, known as the Order of the Crescents, the sole aim of which, so far as is made public, is to prevent the election to office of all men who profess a particular faith. The Order admits to membership all who will subscribe to some sort of an iron-clad oath, pledging the member to oppose the political aspirations of every man professing the Roman Catholic faith. At the recent primaries, the Order is said to have exerted considerable influence." We have never heard or seen any notice of such an organization except through Roman Catholic sources, and are not prepared to believe in the existence of it; since it may be merely a matter of suspicion or surmise, on the part of those holding the Roman faith. We do not think it wise to band together in secret, in a free country and in time of peace under the banner or name either of the crescent or of the cross. The trouble is, among us, that, without any formal organization, open or secret, those who profess the Roman faith, do commonly and largely, at somebody's beck, vote solidly one way or another, year after year. This is so regular and constant a thing, that it cannot be a fortuitous event, something that happens to be so. There is method in it. There is concerted action somewhere. It is supposed that

there must be a secret understanding about all political movements. And hence the suspicion that others are planning in secret and combining together to defeat their own machinations. Those whose "solidarity" is so sharply looked out for, are the ones to wonder why other people do not come to have some private understandings in all their political movements!

When some of the Chinese passengers, who arrived at San Francisco by the steamer *Colorado*, about ten days ago, were passing in wagons along Third street, near Howard, they were set upon by a mob of boys, girls and women, who pelted them with stones and clubs and dragged their baggage out of the wagons. We are told, too, that "in spite of the blowing of whistles and yells for the police, no officers came to quell the riot," and that "these infamous affairs are of frequent occurrence in this city." That our authorities are not totally remiss in the matter of punishing assaults upon the Chinese, we have the evidence in the statement of Friday's papers of last week, which record that Wm. Nicholson, a boy fifteen years old, was found guilty of a brutal assault on a Chinaman, in the San Francisco Police Court, July 16th. Yet it is lamentably true that there is not effort enough made to punish those who are guilty of these meanest of abuses. It is well known here what classes among us are most guilty. They are mainly the "hoodlums" and the Roman Catholic Irish, and such as associate with them. There is an election coming soon. It is in the interest of some persons to excite animosity against the Chinese, and then it is the interest of others neither to arrest nor punish those who abuse Chinamen. When the election is over we shall have a spasm of castigation. Our Eastern friends, we hope, will be considerate toward us in view of the situation. The circumstances of the times and the kinds of persons guilty of these dastardly acts, render it difficult to do the justice which the majority feel. The most of us are certainly not more heathen than the "heathen Chinese," nor the best of us less Christian than the Christianized Chinese. All of us intend to vindicate ourselves, our laws, and our commonwealth. We cannot do it at once. It may require months and years; but as we see things, all this will surely be done to the advantage both of our civilization and our Christianity.

Another notable steamship wreck has occurred on the coast of Nova Scotia, to alarm the multitudes who now rush across the Atlantic ocean. Fortunately no lives were lost by the wreck of the "City of Washington." The purse's statement is to the effect that neither sun, moon nor stars were visible from the day the ship left Queenstown until she struck. A dense fog during all that time prevented any observations being taken. In such a case, the wonder is that every officer and man was not on duty continually. Of course, after sailing for days, rating by the log only, and subject to the action more or less of currents, with a possible disturbance of the needle, the ship was in great danger as she approached land. No one could tell within fifty miles the true position. He had no means of knowing. "Dead reckoning" is not a lively thing for cheer at the end of a week. The captain took things too easily and was not enough alarmed to take all the proper precautions.

A National Industrial Congress has lately been in session at Cleveland, Ohio. The telegraph informs us that it adopted some resolutions, two of which we can certainly approve, viz:

"Resolved, That we recognize in co-operation the most feasible plan for the adjustment of the differences between labor and capital, and that this Congress recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the protection and encouragement of co-operative associations in the several States."

WHEREAS, It is necessary to devise a more peaceable plan of settling difficulties between employers and employees than by strikes.

Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all unions adopt the system of arbitration, and that all members of the industrial classes be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his vote and influence toward the adoption of laws making arbitration the legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employees."

There ought to be, and there really is, no conflict between capital and labor. Labor is capital; and "capital" so-called, is only accumulated labor. The laborer of yesterday is the rich man of to-day. The laborer of to-day will be the rich man of to-morrow. The law of Christian equity would heal every strife. The grasping laborer—may be as bad as the grinding capitalist, though lacking his power. Let us who belong to the class of the employed see that we

take a deep interest in what we do and do good honest day's work, and it will be very strange if we do not get good wages and commendation.

In the morning of July 8th a steam-tug left New Bedford, Mass., with those who were to attend the opening of the School of Natural History at the island of Penikese. There were 75 in all—50 of them students, and 15 of them ladies. "A pleasant sail of two hours, across Buzzard's Bay brought the steamer to Penikese, or rather near it, for a landing had to be effected in small boats. Prof. Agassiz stood upon the pier and welcomed his friends as they landed, and led them to Mr. Anderson's house. Here Mrs. Agassiz received and cared for the ladies. At 1 o'clock the company gathered in the barn, which had been fitted with chairs and tables for the occasion. It was all open, and the swallows kept flying through during the exercises. When all were seated, Prof. Agassiz arose and addressed the pupils. During the whole time there was very little to remind the observer of the opening of an educational institution. A rough, unfurnished barn, about a hundred listeners, and Prof. Agassiz in the center, dwelling upon the scheme which he has so long hoped to begin—that was the whole of the dedicatory exercises." All this is interesting and important; and the genial professor is to be congratulated, and his pupils even more than he. How like is this process to that of a Theological Seminary. Here the lay-theologians will receive their special professional and practical training. In a theological school men are trained in a moral rather than a physical way to become "fishers." Will not some John Anderson endow our Theological School, and give it a noble home, islanded off from the rest of the world, if not on an island?

The University of California.

This institution which is free to all persons of both sexes, of proper age and attainments, the consummate flower of our public school system of education has accomplished its fourth commencement as a University, and graduated the first class which entered it as such university. The weather was beautiful and serene last week, there were no great public attractions of a different nature, there was an awakened interest in the affairs of the institution, and so many circumstances combined to call the attention of the public to Oakland and to her grand institution, fast rising to eminence. Every exercise connected with commencement week was largely attended, more by ladies than men, and every place was thronged which promised any degree of literary enjoyment. The exercise of Tuesday afternoon was a unique one, and new on this coast. It consisted in the reading of extracts from "Thees" by those members of the graduating class who were assigned to no duty at the commencement proper. Some of the papers read suffered by the abridgment and others were possibly improved by condensation. It could not be expected that such an exercise should be as attractive and as brilliant as a debate, or a series of popular addresses. On the whole the experiment was a success. Another year may suffice to remove a slight tendency to dullness. In the evening of Tuesday an eager throng sought admission to the banquet of the "Alumni," in anticipation of a feast for the body and a still richer one for the mind. It was an infelicity to attempt to put three hundred people into a room that would not hold half the number with comfort; though it is alleged that that was the best thing to be done in the circumstances. All was got along with more peaceably and with better temper than could reasonably have been anticipated. Some had to go away disappointed, it is true, but nearly all had their hunger appeased and were able to listen to the addresses and responses. Two men were new, or nearly so, to the occasion: Gov. Booth and Judge Field. All the rest of the speakers had been heard a goodly number of times on similar occasions. Perhaps this occasion was not equal to the best ones we can remember, but it was a rich one with several fine points in it. Every one was sorry and taken by surprise when it was 10 o'clock, and it was said that those who must needs go to San Francisco that night must go soon. It was too bad to break up the meeting then, but it was effectually done.

The commencement exercises were on Wednesday, and were made considerably brief, because they were held in a hall of a still unfinished college at Berkeley, in which not half of the people who went could get even standing room. The degrees were conferred at that place because it was desirable that they should be dated at the permanent seat of the University; the class being

the first one whose full course had been in the institution after its transformation. The Governor of the State graced the occasion by his presence and made a handsome and an impressive speech. The President of the University was also happy in his remarks, which had reference to the work in hand and the plans and hopes of the University. The officers will commence duty next September at Berkeley, though it can not be done without many inconveniences and some serious embarrassments.

The worthy, popular, and accomplished President received his friends in the evening of Wednesday, and must have been flattered by their numbers and enthusiasm. Large as was the company present, he can be assured that not one half of his friends were actually in attendance. Time and strength were wanting to some of those whom we know. The new President has had a hard year of it. He has been diligent and indefatigable, and has been successful. We hope his success so far will inspire him with courage. He needs much. Many have rallied about him who had previously shown but little interest in educational matters. Others still are to be touched to fine issues and incited to the work of ending and equipping our university. The outlook is hopeful. In some directions the prospect is fine. We hope the good providence of God is to make the institution a wonderful blessing to our youth.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Evening, July, 16th 1873.

LOVE FOR THE UNSEEN CHRIST.

"Whom not having seen, ye love." The writer had seen him. But those to whom he wrote, strangers scattered through the provinces of Asia Minor, had not seen Jesus in the flesh. It seems to Peter a remarkable characteristic of their love, that it was for an unseen Saviour. How well he remembered that departed Lord! He was now an old man, but all that life of fellowship with the Master, when the twelve attended upon his ministry, hearing his words, witnessing his deeds and gazing upon his face, is with him still, as vivid and present almost as though it had not ceased years before. But these converts of the provinces had no such associations with the Lord, and yet they loved him. They had heard of him only; they had not seen him. Peter speaks most tenderly of this, their love, under such conditions; admirably, as though it were a higher style of love than his own; and yet compassionately, as though it had missed of some great privilege—the full price and joy of which his own heart thrillingly felt.

The love for an unseen Saviour—is it a higher style of love? Is it not? It is a love resting on faith, not on sight. We did not see that life of Christ in the flesh, but we know it all. We have followed the record; it is all real to our faith. Over the Samaritan mountains we have often traced his weary footsteps. Around the shores of Geumsavet and across its waters we have again and again followed his form. We have entered with him the synagogues and traversed the corn-fields on the Sabbath day; we have watched with him in the shade of the garden, seen the lifting up on the Cross, and the ascension from Olivet in the shining chariot of cloud. It is not imagination with us; we believe—believe on evidence. The historic documents, with all their wondrous confirmation, are before us; and all these chapters of the story are legible and vivid to our mind. As truly as we can follow the footsteps of our own pilgrim sires entering the continental wilderness; as really as we tread again the marches of our Revolutionary heroes, tracked by blood in wintry snows; as vividly as we pursued, but a little while ago, the trail of the great southwestern army from the valley stream to the sea, not having shared personally in any of these historic movements, we follow from beginning to end, from the cradle to the cross, the life of Jesus of Nazareth. Everywhere he is our Saviour, speaking for us, working for us, suffering for us, dying for us. Our vision follows him where the dazzled eyes of the disciples lost him, within the cloud that lingers for him over the Mount of Olivet, and up the airy spaces to the Mount of God, and see him still, and now sitting at the right hand of the Father, waiting till his enemies be made his footstool. He moved visibly beneath the eyesight of his first disciples. He has a way of revealing himself to his later disciples. He does not hide from us. Because our sight of him is only a spiritual sight—our vision of faith. He bestows upon us a compensative apprehension of him. He comes now and stands in the midst of us when we wait for his presence, and

speaks his old salutation, "Peace be unto you!" They saw his form and heard his voice. We see his glory, and feel the peace as an inward benediction. He leads us upon some mountain of holy meditation, and puts before us his celestial splendors, till we desire to build tabernacles and dwell there always. We are sinking in the depths of sorrow and trouble, and we call to him, "Lord, save us, we perish," and we also feel the clasp of his hand lifting us up out of the hungry sea. Because our faith is not sight, and sight must be denied us awhile he comes tenderly near and makes "all his goodness pass before us," and proclaims his name, "a friend with more than a brother's constancy," and sheds around us an atmosphere of light and love which breathes strength and cheer into our very souls, and assures us of his presence and care. In this way we can always be with him. It is the gift of faith to see at all times, as with the vision of its divine author. "The night shineth round about it as the day." "The darkness and the light are both alike unto it." It can look through starless gloom and see him. It can lift its eye in the deepest solitude and he is there. It is never alone on the sea or in the storm, because he has staid behind. It sees his feet on the crested surges and hears a sweet strain through the discord of the tempest, "Be not afraid, it is I." None of those whom he called to his side, in the land where he walked, saw so much of him, as our faith sees now. We see what they all saw. It took four gospels to give their comprehensive record. Each supplements and completes the rest. And the whole four are ours. Luke saw and wrote something which Matthew and Mark did not; and John saw what neither of the other three seemed to have observed; and Peter gathered up things which the four had missed; and Paul brings in yet other words which none who went before him had heard. But we see and hear what they all saw and heard. The sum total of these revelations is ours. More than Matthew, the first of the called; more than Luke, the beloved physician, more than John, who lay in his bosom, faith discloses to us. For it gathers up the whole testimony, and out of that constructs for us the person and life of Jesus.

And our love, built thus upon faith and not upon sight, is never disassociated from him, is puzzled by no contradictions, sees no half shadows, and grows in depth and passionateness by being al- was with the Lord.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. J. W. Brier, Sr., has been invited by the church in Dutch Flat to serve them for the coming year as acting pastor. He has commenced his labors with much to encourage him. He intends to visit Truckee, and, if thought best, do more or less of home missionary work.

In Yountville, last Sunday, the Union Sunday-school, under the efficient management of Dr. S. C. Brown and other warm friends of the cause, held concert services, during which the "Monument of Truth" was laid. The exercises were well sustained throughout, and made a deep impression. Over two hundred persons were in attendance. Supt. Warren addressed the large congregation present on the duty and importance of sustaining the Sunday-school.

Rev. I. W. Atherton has, in addition to his work in Riverside, taken charge of the San Bernardino church.

The Congregationalists of Salinas had a social gathering on the 10th inst. in the Rink, when they entertained friends and members of the Congregational Church of Castroville, and after the most unreserved exchange of opinion, it was resolved that the members of Salinas and Castroville form themselves into one church, under a common name and under the pastoral care of Rev. E. Halliday. E. K. Abbott was called to the Chair. Appropriate remarks were made by Revs. J. H. Warren and E. Halliday, and also by Judge Farley of the Methodist Church and others. The spirit of the meeting was good, and the ladies of Salinas honored themselves in the honor they put on their friends by a most excellent repast. Eleven persons were admitted to membership, which addition foots the number up to twenty or more.

The church at Los Angeles added four to its membership at its last communion, July 6th, two by profession and two by letter, and hopes to have several more at its next communion. The ladies of the church and congregation gave a public dinner on the 4th of July, by which they made near three hundred dollars for the purpose of repairing the church building and getting things needed for

the church. Mrs. Wills, who for more than six months has been very sick, is recovering, though slowly, we hope surely, and Mr. Wills, the pastor, has reason to hope for more abundant prosperity in the work of the Lord. The congregations are good, the people are interested, and the Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Dea. H. K. W. Bent, is flourishing.

From the *Occident*: The Lord's Supper was observed at the morning service of Calvary Church, July 13th, and ten persons were added to the membership, six by letter and four on profession of faith. One of the latter is a remarkable and interesting case, a little girl just entered her ninth year.—Rev. Mr. Dimmick, pastor at Santa Rosa, visited Point Arenas, by direction of the Presbytery of Benicia, and organized a Presbyterian church of twelve members. The prospects of the new church are highly favorable.—The Presbyterian Church at Olympia has been rebuilt and greatly improved. Sunday, June 29th, it was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Portland, Or.; historical sketch, by Rev. G. W. Whitworth, of Seattle, W. T. The Rev. Mr. Thompson has accomplished a noble pastoral work in this field. The cost of his improvements were \$2700, of which \$2100 has been paid.—A very full meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco, was held at the Presbyterian Rooms Monday last. The object of the meeting was to provide means to meet the pledge given by our Commissioners to the General Assembly of \$1000, for the payment of the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. Mr. Dawson and Rev. Mr. Brier, stated the circumstances which induced the pledge. It was resolved that a collection be taken in all our churches on the last Sunday of this month, the churches to contribute at the rate of forty cents to each member.

From the *Evangelist*: The reports that come from the churches weekly, present them generally in a favorable spiritual condition. The prayer meetings are good, the Sunday-schools alive and growing. The congregations upon the Sabbath are fair with hopeful appearances of increase.—The frame of the new church building at Santa Rosa is up, the lumber is all on the ground and work is going forward. Rev. N. A. Bailey is pushing on, showing himself the man for the place.—We are glad to know that Bro. Byron L. Aldrich, just graduated at the Chicago Theological Seminary, is minded to come to this coast. He is a young man of ability.—Prof. Mark Bailey, at Olympia, W. T., is preaching for a small but very spiritual Baptist church at that place, who have a very neat church building and no debt to cripple them, while they all seem alive to the Master's work.

From the *California Advocate*: On Monday there was a good attendance at the preacher's meeting. Rev. Dr. Legg, who has spent thirty years in China in the service of the London Missionary Society, was introduced by Bro. Gibson, after which he delivered an interesting address; he commended the labors of our brethren, especially at Foochow. He thinks the prospect in that empire encouraging. Rev. Bro. Hall, who has labored some years at Kiu Kiang, China, also addressed the meeting. He is broken down in health and is returning home to recruit.—Between the present date and the opening of our Conference, camp-meetings will be held at the following places: At Wheatland, for the Sacramento District, commencing August 6th; at Green Valley, commencing August 7th; at Potter Valley, commencing August 18th; at Linden, commencing August 29th; at Harmony Grove, near Mokelumne Station, commencing September 5th.—On Wednesday last Rev. J. C. Davidson and wife and Rev. J. Soper and wife, missionaries en route for Japan, arrived. They are young and vigorous, and will, we trust, live long and labor successfully.

From the *Oregon Advocate*: Mrs. Wm. Chapman is residing at present in Yamhill county. Twenty-six years ago she was Miss Lorinda Bewley, school teacher at Whitman's Station, near Walla Walla. She was a survivor of the Whitman massacre and was a captive among the Indians until redeemed by the Hudson Bay Company.—Rev. G. W. Izer, pastor of the Taylor street church, returned on Thursday from a visit to Fort Simcoe, whither he had gone to attend the Indian camp-meeting. Bro. and Sister Izer enjoyed the visit with Father Wilbur and his excellent Indians, and were impressed with the genuineness of the work of grace among these aborigines.—About the usual number were in attendance at the Tuesday afternoon meeting this week. The pastor alluded to the interesting meeting held among the Indians at Yakima, where numbers confessed the great work

which divine grace had wrought in their hearts.

The Russian River Flag says: Last Sunday the usual programme at the Plaza Church, Healdsburg, was varied. In the morning J. J. Powell, pastor of the Cloverdale Congregational Church, preached. In the evening Mr. Powell spoke on the temperance question. The house was full and the speaker kept the attention of his audience for three quarters of an hour. He is a forcible speaker and has a style peculiarly his own. He took radical grounds on the temperance question and left a good impression on his audience. At the close of the evening's exercises, a brief wedding ceremony was performed, which rather took the audience by surprise. The happy groom of sixty-five, and the no less happy bride of fifty stood the ceremony well.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.—The Central church, Fall River, has a reading room.—First church, Abington, Mass., has just received 41 new members.—South Dearfield, 29 members.—The Amherst college church—all stone and beautiful—has been dedicated.—First church, Concord, N. H., will rebuild at once in place of the burnt edifice.—A church in Chicago, which a Congregational Council did not recognize, has been taken under care of the Presbytery.—Pilgrim church, St. Louis, has received eight-five members since the beginning of the year.—During Pastor Cordley's vacation, eight Sundays, laymen of his church—the Plymouth, at Lawrence, Kan.—will supply his pulpit.—The alumni discussion this year, at Andover, excited more than usual interest. The question was as to the desirableness of modifications in the creeds of our churches. Those on the affirmative were, J. B. Clark Austin, of Ware, Twombly, of Charlestown, Bliss, of Wakefield, Profs. Mead and Thayer, of Andover, Dr. Fiske, of Newburyport, Patrick, of W. Newton, Prof. Talcott, of Bangor and the Missionaries, Labaree; those on the negative were, Kingsbury, of Bradford, Dr. Wellman Leavitt, of Cambridge, Hamilton, of Boston, Smith, of Andover, Dr. Alden, Dr. Cushing, D. P. Noyes, Aiken, Vt., and Missionary Willey.—Six members of the Andover class this year—23 in all—go to the Foreign work.—The efficiency of John C. Holbrook, D.P., in the Home Missionary Work in New York state is said to be warmly praised.

MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL HOUSE.—The model Sunday school building of the world is said to be one erected by the Methodist Episcopal church at Akron, Ohio. By a combination of partitions, the school can be together for general exercises and separated into divisions for class work.

MEN, NOT CHURCHES.—The correspondent of the *Examiner* says, The Broadway Tabernacle was thin and sluggish; the finances low, and the evening congregations lamentably thin. Rev. Mr. Taylor of Liverpool, was secured at a salary of \$9,000; \$50,000 were raised to repair and beautify the edifice; and the gorgeous temple is crowded. Dr. Hall is absent. Some of the most eminent names in the Presbyterian Church are announced to fill the pulpit. But the attraction is gone, and the empty pews show how much the people think of the man, and how little of the worship.

BISHOP PECK.—Rev. Dr. Peck, of Syracuse, one of the new Bishops of the Methodist Church, is assigned the Pacific Coast as his charge. He has just recovered from a serious illness, and is about to take up his new abode, but finds that he must go alone, as his wife is a sufferer from causes, which the Bishop says, are largely the result of her superhuman exertions, for the space of three months to save the life of her husband.

DR. WALLACE MUST EXPLAIN.—The appointment of Dr. Wallace to the Chair of Church History in Edinburgh University, which excited so much controversy at the time, was among the most interesting subjects brought forward in the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland. The Assembly disapproved by a large majority of the action of its commission in January last, and remitted to the Edinburgh Presbytery to afford Dr. Wallace an opportunity of retracting or denying the alleged heretical statements in his sermons, or failing satisfactory explanations, to proceed according to the laws of the Church.

VEDDER LECTURESHIP.—Nicholas J. Vedder, of Utica, has founded a lectureship in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, to be known as "The Vedder Lecture on Modern Infidelity," and which was designed to secure five lectures each year, on "The Present Aspect of Modern Infidelity, its Cause and Cure." For this purpose he has given \$10,000.

News Summary.

City Items.

We note the sale of a lot on the north side of Pine street, distance 162 feet west from Mason, 25x62½ feet, with the two-story house of 9 rooms thereon, for \$4,650.

John H. Eastman, the Boston printer, lately deceased, left, among other legacies, one of \$10,000 to James Pratt, of this city, an apprentice twenty-five years ago, but for many years head pressman in one of our leading offices in this city.

Captain Kentzel says that the present has been the calmest summer in the criminal line, on the city front, since the formation of the Harbor Police, and unless some stirring event happens soon, he will be impelled to take his force out for target practice in order to keep in serviceable condition.

The arrival on Friday of the British bark, Spirit of the Dawn, was quite unexpected to many persons. She was at sea 226 days in making the trip from Liverpool to this port, and had not been heard from in over six months. Considerable insurance was effected on her cargo some time ago, through fear that she had met with an accident, all of which is now of course, clear profit to the underwriters.

The dies for the new trade dollar have not yet arrived, but are expected to be here on Monday next. If they come, work will be commenced on Wednesday, and by Saturday next some of the new coin will be ready for issue. It is not probable, however, that a large amount will be coined at present, as the Superintendent of the Mint desires to coin \$3,000,000 in gold this month, and in order to do it all the available force will be required.

The Mercantile Library Association have made arrangements for a course of lectures at the Mercantile Library Hall sometime this month of August, by Rev. John Lord. Dr. Lord is one of the most eminent historical lecturers of the day. The course comprises five lectures, which are to be selected from ten of the best of a series of twenty-five historical lectures delivered by Dr. Lord in the East. Subscription books have already been opened at the Mercantile Library and Roman's.

One of those dissolutely domestic merchants, well known in business circles, who has labored for years in this city, and scarcely granted himself a week's absence from home and store recently visited a fashionable summer resort of the interior for the purpose of bathing in warm springs, and mistaking the directions of his host, he leaped into a hot bath before acclimating himself to its high temperature by the gradual process, fainted, and was in a fair way of boiling before a rescue could be effected.

Some bold thief recently braved the majesty of the law and the temple of justice by entering the Police Court room and breaking in to the drawer used by the Clerk, and in which is deposited during the day the money received for fines and fees. The receptacle frequently contains an amount of coin that would be a capital prize for a thief, but the enterprising rascal apparently has been driven of the city, for he has been seen since that time carrying the treasure of sin in a carefully conveyed to a convenient safe before the Clerk abandons his duties in the afternoon, and so the hazardous venture netted no profit whatever. The drawer was pried open with a chisel, or some similar instrument, concealing force having been employed in the operation.

Interior and Coast Items.

The thermometer stood at 83 in Vallejo yesterday.

Napa experienced a slight shock of earthquake on Tuesday.

It costs just \$20.60 to brutally whip a woman in Stockton.

New hay of good quality is selling in Petaluma at \$12 per ton.

Wheat is quoted nominal at seventy cents a bushel in Albany.

A rumor is current in Vallejo that the overland travel is to be transferred from its present route to the California Pacific Railroad.

Since the completion of the route to Bartlett Springs, quite a trade has sprung up between that section and the town of Colusa.

There are now seventy-nine orphans at the Good Templars' Orphan's Home in Vallejo. A Sunday-school is to be established there next Sunday.

Ninety mule teams, numbering 1,080 animals, are now employed in carrying crude bullion from Cerro Gordo to Los Angeles.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company have quite a force at work now at San Diego and have reached a point half way between Old and New San Diego.

It is said that the new river in the Colorado desert is full of water, which was rising rapidly at last accounts, overflowing a considerable extent of country.

The mountains of Verdugo, near Los Angeles, are dotted with century plants in stately bloom. They look like beautiful sentinels standing watch on their verdant heights.

The town of Chico is in a bad fix. It recently purchased a fire engine on condition that it should stand a working test, and there is no water in the town with which to test it.

The Estudillo heirs have brought suit against Alameda county to recover the property conveyed for courthouse purposes at San Leandro. There is no doubt that the property will revert to the estate.

The Oregon Farmer reports sixteen Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Oregon, and nine more clubs have made application and are ready to organize at any time.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the East Oakland, Alameda County-house location, is rumored, will result in the issuing of county bonds for an extensive edifice.

Travel through Healdsburg to and from the different summer resorts is greater than ever before, yet money is declared to be scarce there now than at time since the Diggers owned the soil.

There was quite an excitement gotten up in Grass Valley, on Wednesday, though the discovery of diamond. The precious stone was discovered on the site of a building recently burnt, in which some diamonds had been placed for safe-keeping.

The Boston wool market is firm, with a fair demand for California. Advices from abroad are favorable. Manufacturers purchasing constantly. Sales include \$25,000 pounds. Spring California, 24@35, and 67,000 pounds Cape and Australian on private terms.

Parties in Los Angeles who have determined to test the rights of Indians, having no tribal relations to be placed on the Great Register, are about to apply for the registration of a number of them; and if the County Clerk refuse to enroll their names, will proceed against him under the Civil Rights Act.

General Items.

The following will show the foreign commerce of nine leading ports in the United States in the month of April of the current year:

	Imports.	Exports.
New York	\$37,179,426	\$29,470,608
Boston	7,597,923	4,446,573
San Francisco	3,074,643	3,401,512
Baltimore	3,044,153	2,332,885
Philadelphia	2,966,052	2,915,020
New Orleans	1,871,498	13,203,922
Savannah	5,632	2,143,296
Charleston	69,397	1,118,176
Mobile	9,294	1,104,681
Total	\$55,841,968	\$99,933,773

The foregoing statement is taken from the New York *Journal of Commerce*. If the figures for other ports be as unreliable as those of San Francisco, they are of little worth. The foreign imports at San Francisco for April, were not over

\$1,300,000, while the exports to foreign markets for that month embraced \$864,600 in treasure, and \$1,756,900 in merchandise, or a total of \$2,621,500.

MINING ASSESSMENTS continue to be in order. There were 22 levied in May, to become delinquent in June, amounting in the aggregate to \$430,500. To offset this, there was paid during the month of June, six mining dividends as follows:

Name.	Per Share.	Amount.
Belcher	\$10.00	\$1,040,000
Black Bear Quartz	50	15,000
Crown Point	10.00	1,000,000
Eurola	1.00	20,000
K. K. Consolidated	50	12,500
Meadow Valley	1.00	60,000
Total		\$2,147,500

The mining assessments and dividends since January 1st, have been as follows:

Assessments.			Dividends.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
January.....	24	\$550,050		6	\$573,181
February.....	30	686,000		7	819,000
March.....	36	681,950		5	811,000
April.....	18	338,860		4	1,090,000
May.....	20	616,900		3	1,872,000
June.....	22	430,500		6	2,147,500

The result shows a balance of \$4,000,000 in favor of stockholders, chiefly due to the princely disbursements of the Belcher and Crown Point mines.

MARRIAGES.

KEMPF SELBY—At Fair Oaks, San Mateo Co., July 16th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Louis Kempf, U. S. N., to Cornelia, daughter of Thos. H. Selby.

JAY MCCARTHY—In this city, July 14, by Rev. Dr. Scott, John J. McCarthy, aged 75, to Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, aged 75.

GOODNOW-MCKELLEN—In this city, July 14th, by Rev. John Francis, Charles Victor Goodnow, of Pope Valley, Napa county, to Caroline McKellen, of Morgan Valley, Lake county, California.

MC DONALD-DENT—In this city, July 13th, by Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, William McDonald, of Virginia, Nevada, to Harriet Dent, of San Francisco.

BRUCE-COPELAND—In this city, July 12th, by Rev. H. Stebbins, Donald Bruce, of San Francisco, to Lillie Copeland, of Sonoma.

RULOFSON-ABBOTT—In this city, July 3d, by Rev. H. Stebbins, Alfred Rulofson, to Julia W. Abbott, both of San Francisco.

TAYLOR-MULLEN—At the Tremont House, in Redwood City, July 2d, by Rev. H. E. Jewett, Wm. Taylor, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Mullen, of Pescadero.

DEATHS.

McGOVERN—In this city, July 16th, Susan, wife of Philip McGovern, and daughter of William and Anna Friel, a native of New York, aged 34 years.

ASHLEY—In this city, July 15th, Hon. Deas R. Ashley, aged 47 years.

TILDEN—In this city, July 17th, Capt. J. Browne Tilden, a native of Maryland, aged 75 years.

HOLCOMBE—In this city, July 16th, Emma A. wife of S. E. Holcombe, aged 87 years.

FOLGER—In this city, July 16th, Joanna, wife of Shubael Folger, and mother of Mrs. T. B. Shannon, a native of Edgartown, Mass., aged 57 years.

STUBBS—In Oakland, July 14th, Sarah W., wife of Geo. A. Stubbs, a native of Maine, aged 82 years.

ROBERTS—In Sacramento, July 11th, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, wife of J. T. Roberts, aged 71 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Deceased was the mother of Captain Thomas L. Roberts, who died in Santa Fe, in 1868, and of Captain J. H. Roberts, of the steamer San Jacinto.

She was born in North Wales in the year 1802, married in 1827, came to America and settled in Utica, N. Y., in 1832; moved thence to Chicago in 1837, and came to Sacramento in 1852, two years after her husband.

Mrs. Roberts was a truly exemplary Christian. She left a track of light and goodness in the Sacramento church, of which she was a member—the Congregational—for twenty years. She loved her Lord, and her home, and her friends, and she was a true mother.

Her husband was a man of great worth, and she was a true helpmeet to him. She was a true mother, and she was a true Christian.

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HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

J. D. BROWNE, Secretary.

The Income of The Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Is drawn from sources co-extensive with the nation, hence the Institution is not affected by merely local disasters. Its principal offices are at Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco, Cal.; with Agencies in every city and village of any prominence in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1873,
\$2,205,000

After paying \$2,300,000 at Chicago and Boston.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

A. P. FLINT, MANAGER,
MAYER & BELDEN, LOCAL AGENTS,
NO. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FLINT & VERNON, Agents for Oakland and Vicinity.

A VITAL SUBJECT.

The Two Marvelous Cures of Consumption by Dr. Aborn.

A Further Statement from One of the Ladies.

What the Marysville "Appeal" Says of the Case.

The two cases of remarkable cure—those of Mrs. Emily Meagher and Mrs. R. Appel—by DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, which have been recently published in the city newspapers, have naturally attracted considerable attention to the extraordinary ability of the physician by whose enlightened treatment they were effected.

The medical faculty, among whom the great majority have persisted in the belief that consumption is incurable, have been greatly exercised over the discovery that their long cherished dogmas in this department of disease are contrary to truth.

Were it possible they would still deny the reality of the cures, but the facts are of such a challenging character that they are obliged to believe the statements made. In the first place, the ladies who were virtually brought from death to life are of the most assured respectability, and the bona fide character of their testimonials is beyond all question. Mrs. Meagher distinctly states that she had been badly consumptive for three years; that finally she was so ill that she was unable to leave her bed; that she expected death freely, and that she, as well as her friends, thought she would die every day. In this

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF ILLNESS She consulted DR. ABORN for the first time, and this is what she says:

"On the fifth day after consulting him, I was able to sit up in bed; on the tenth, I was able to leave my bed; and on the fourteenth I was strong enough to visit Dr. Aborn at his office. This is only the eighteenth day since I first saw him, and I feel better and stronger than I have done for years. I am convinced that I owe my life to him, and I freely make this statement from feelings of gratitude and justice."

This statement was made by her on June 13th. She almost immediately returned to Marysville, which is her home, and has continued to improve in health, as is attested by a letter received from her by DR. ABORN, dated June 30th. She therein says, "I was so ill, and I owe my life to your wonderful skill, and makes other expressions of gratitude for her extraordinary and unexpected restoration to health. As was to be expected, her return to her place of residence, so thoroughly convalescent, excited no little surprise, and the Marysville "Daily Appeal" refers to it as

An Important Item of News.

In its issue of July 1st it publishes the following: "A WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH.—Mrs. Emily Meagher, of this city, for several years an invalid, seems to have been from the very point of death taken and restored to immediate and perfect health by the skill of the well known physician, Dr. Aborn, 213 Geary street, San Francisco."

With such an array of evidence in proof of DR. ABORN'S success, the most incredulous cannot help being convinced of his wonderful ability in his departments of medical practice, and so long as he can be consulted, the most desperate cases of disease need not be given up as hopeless.

Of course, it is needless to state that only a very few of the remarkable cures effected by this

Singularly Successful Physician

Are published. The following paragraph from the "Appeal" is to the point:

"DR. ABORN'S consulting and operating apartments, No. 213 Geary street, continue to be crowded. Success in any business, after all, is the best criterion of a man's ability; and the remarkable professional career of the Doctor in our State, as well as the wonderful success which almost uniformly attends his mode of treatment, are sure as a natural consequence to bring their legitimate reward."—*"Pacific,"* July 19.

J. E. BRYANT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Chandeliers, Lamps, Oils

SIDE LAMPS FOR CHURCHES, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE

Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Etc.

UNION OIL STOVES,

THE NEAREST THING OUT.

10 and 12 Third St., SAN FRANCISCO

For Sale or Exchange.

THE INTEREST OF A SPECIAL PARTNER.

Being a limited or partial one, in an old established and legitimate business in San Francisco, not requiring personal attention, and paying a better dividend than any ordinary investment, will be sold for cash for the sum of \$5,500, gold coin, or a small ranch recently located, will be taken in part payment; the present owner of said interest has owned the same for five years and now desires to sell on account of ill health which requires him to reside in the country. References of the highest character given if required.

Apply to C. A. KLOSE, Publisher of this paper.

WORKING CLASS, MALE OR FEMALE, respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Union Insurance Comp'y

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend was declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 11th inst.

CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.

Security Savings Bank.

A DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS FOR THE half year ending June 30th, 1873, has been declared by this Bank at the rate of NINE AND SIXTEENTHS (9-16) per cent per annum on TERM DEPOSITS, and eight (8) per cent per annum on ORDINARY DEPOSITS, free of Federal Tax, payable on and after July 10th, 1873. By order.

T. F. BACON, Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ODD Fellows' Savings Bank have this day declared a dividend at the rate of Nine and 63-100 (9 63-100) per cent per annum on permanent deposits, and at the rate of Eight and 63-100 (8 63-100) per cent per annum on short deposits, for the semi-annual term ending June 30th, 1873, payable on and after the 21st inst. JAMES BENSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Savings.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Savings have declared a dividend for the half year ending June 30th, 1873, at the rate of ten per cent per annum on term deposits, eight per cent per annum on class one, ordinary deposits, and six per cent on class two, ordinary deposits, free of Federal Tax. Payable on and after July 14th, 1873. By order.

G. M. CONDER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION

No. 532 California St., cor. of Webb.

For the half year ending with 30th June, 1873, a dividend has been declared at the rate of nine and six-tenths (9-10) per cent per annum on term deposits, and eight (8) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of Federal Tax—payable on and after 14th July, 1873. By order.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

619 CLAY STREET.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, a dividend was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1873, of nine and six-tenths (9-10) per cent per annum on ALL deposits, free from Federal tax, and payable on and after the 15th inst.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

Home Circle.

Air and Light,
A Doctor's Story.

Good folks ever will have their way—
Good folks ever will have their way—
But we, who are here and everywhere,
The burden of their faults must bear.

We must shoulder others' shame—
Fight their follies and take their blame;
Purge the body, and humor the mind;
Doctor the eyes when the soul is blind;

Build the column of health erect
On the quackery of neglect.
Always shouldering others' shame—
Bearing their faults and taking the blame.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"I wish to be cured," said he,
"Doctors grope, an' doctors snarl,
Haven't improved her any at all."

Physic and blister, powder and pills,
And not a cure but the doctor's bills!
Twenty old women, with remedies new,
Bother my wife the whole day through;

Sweet as honey, or bitter as gall—
Poor old woman, she takes 'em all.
Sour or sweet, whatever they choose,
Poor old woman, she doesn't refuse.

So she pleases who'er may call,
An' death is suited the best of all.
Physic and blister, powder an' pill—
Bound to conquer, and sure to kill!"

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from head to head,
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.

Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, castor, and sweet tea;

Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.

Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Castor, calomel, and sweet tea;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.

"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Brightening Death," I coolly replied.
"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
"I fling a bottle at her head."

Deacon Rogers he came to me;
"I wish to be cured," said he,
"I really think she will weary through;
She scolds me just as she used to do."

All the people have peeped and stared—
All the neighbors have had their word:
"Twas better to perish some 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies—light and water and air.
All of the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Could not have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The Deacon smiled, and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.
"God be the glory, as you say!
God bless you, Doctor! good day! good day!"

Bread upon the Waters.

A lad was toiling up a hill, near the
city, under the weight of a heavy basket,
one warm afternoon in August.
He had been sent home with some goods
to a customer who lived a short distance
in the country. The boy was slightly built
and his burden almost beyond his strength.
Many times he sat down to rest himself on his way
up the hill; but it seemed as if he would
never reach the summit. Each time he lifted
the basket it felt heavier than before.

The boy was about half way up the
hill with his basket when a gentleman
overtook and passed him. He had not
gone many paces when he stopped, and
turning round to the lad, looked at him
for a moment or two, and then said kindly:

"That's a heavy load you have, my
boy. Come, let me help you."

And the gentleman took the basket
and carried it to the top of the hill.

"There, do you think you can get along
now?" said he with a smile, as he set
down the basket, or shall I carry it a
little further?"

"Oh, no, thank you, sir," returned the
boy, and there was a glow of gratitude
on his fine young face; "I can carry it
now very well; and I am very much
obliged to you."

"You are right welcome, my little
man," said the gentleman, and passed on.

Twenty years from that time a care-
worn man, well advanced in life, sat
motionless in an old arm-chair, with his
eyes fixed intently upon the glowing grate.
He was alone, and appeared to be
in a state of deep abstraction. In a
little while, however, the door of the
room opened, and the light form of a
young and lovely girl glided in.

"Papa," said a low sweet voice, and a
hand was laid gently upon the old man's
arm.

"Is it my dear?" he returned, with a
low sigh.

"Yes, papa," and the young girl leaned
against him, and parted with her delicate
fingers, the thin, gray locks that lay
in disorder about his forehead.

"I would like to be alone for this evening,
Florence," said the old man. "I have
a good deal to think about, and expect a
person on business."

He kissed her tenderly; yet he
sighed as he pressed his lips to hers.

The girl passed from the room as
noiselessly as she had entered. The old
man had been calm before her coming in;
but the moment she retired he became
agitated, and arose and walked the
floor uneasily. He continued to pace
to and fro, for nearly half an hour, when
he stopped suddenly and listened.

The door had rung. In a little while,
a man entered the room. "Pardon this
intrusion, sir," he said, "but facts that
I have learned this evening have prompted
me to call upon you without delay. My
name is Greer, of Greer, Miller & Co."

Mr. Mason bowed and said—
"I know your house very well; and

now remember to have met you more
than once in business transactions."

"Yes; you have bought one or two
bills of goods from us," replied the visitor.
Then after a moment's pause he
said in a changed voice:

"Mr. Mason, I learned to-night, from
a source which leaves no room to doubt
the truth of the statement, that your
affairs have become embarrassed—that
you are on the very eve of bankruptcy."

Tell me, frankly, whether this is indeed
so. I ask from no idle curiosity, nor
from a concealed and sinister motive,
but to the end that I may prevent the
threatened disaster, if it is in my power
to do so."

Mr. Mason was dumb with surprise at
so unexpected a declaration. He made
an effort to speak, but his lips uttered
no sound.

"Confide in me, sir," urged the visitor.
"Trust in me as you would trust your
own brother, and lean upon me if your
strength is indeed failing. Tell me
then—is it as I have said?"

"It is," was all the merchant could ut-
ter.

"How much will save you? Mention
the sum, and if within the compass of
my ability to raise, you shall have it in
hand to-morrow. Will four thousand
pounds relieve you from your present
embarrassment? Then let your anxiety
subside, Mr. Mason. That sum you
shall have. To-morrow morning I will
see you. Good evening," and the visitor
arose and was gone before his bewildered
auditor had sufficiently recovered his
senses to know what to think or say.

In the morning, true to his promise,
Mr. Greer called upon Mr. Mason and
tendered a check for two thousand
pounds, with his note of hand at thirty
days for two thousand more, which was
almost the same as money.

While the check and note lay before
him upon the desk, and ere he had offered
to touch them Mr. Mason looked earnestly
at the man who had so suddenly
taken the character of a disinterested,
self-sacrificing friend, and said:

"My dear sir, I can not understand
this. Are you not laboring under some
mistake?"

"Oh, no. You once did me a service
that I am now seeking to repay. It is
my first opportunity and I embrace it
eagerly."

"Did you a service? When?"

"Twenty years ago," replied the man,
"I was a poor boy, and you a man of
wealth. One hot day I was sent a long
distance with a heavy basket. While
toiling up a hill, with the hot sun upon
me, and almost overcome with heat and
fatigue, you came along and not only
spoke kindly to me, but took my basket
and carried it to the top of the hill. Ah,
sir, you do not know how deeply that
act of kindness sank into my heart, and
I longed for an opportunity to show you
by some act how grateful I felt. But
none came. Often afterward, did I meet
you in the street, and look into your
face with pleasure; but you did not re-
member me. Ever since, I have regarded
you with different feelings from those
I entertained for others; and there has
been no time that I would not have put
myself out to serve you. The rest you
know."

Mr. Mason was astonished at so
strange a declaration.

"Do you remember the circumstance
to which I allude?" asked Mr. Greer.

"It had faded from my external mem-
ory entirely, but your words have
brought back a dim recollection of the
fact; but it was a little matter and not
entitled to so much importance that you
have given it."

"To me it was not a little matter, sir,"
returned he. "I was a weak boy, just
sinking under a burden that was becom-
ing too heavy, when you put forth your
hand and carried it for me. I could not
forget it. And now let me return the
favor at the first opportunity by carry-
ing your burden for you, which has be-
come too heavy, until the hill is ascend-
ed, and you are able to bear it onward
again in your own strength."

Mr. Mason was deeply moved. Words
failed him in his efforts to express his
true feelings. The bread cast upon the
waters had returned to him after many
days, and he gathered it with wonder
and thankfulness. The merchant was
saved from ruin.

A kind act is never lost, even though
done to a child.—Reformed Church Mes-
senger.

Benny's Story.

There was once a little boy named
Jack. He lived in the country. His
father kept horses, and cows, and pigs,
and chickens. Jack liked to feed the
hens and the ducks, and he could ride
on a horse without any saddle. He had
some little rabbits, and his father gave
him a speckled hen for his own, and
Jack used to take good care of her. One
day he went out, and six pretty yellow
chicks were running after the old
speckled hen. Jack was proud enough
then; and he made a coop for his chick-
ens, and took good care to feed them.

One morning he could find only five
of his chicks, and the old hen clucked,
and made a great fuss at the loss of her
chick. The next morning there were
only four chicks, and the poor old hen
was almost wild with grief. Then Jack
knew that some animal must be eating
up his chicks; and he thought he would
make a trap, and see if he could not
catch the thief.

So he dug a hole in front of the hen-
coop, and put in the hole a tub, and
filled it with water, and then covered
over the hole with sticks, and at last
put over all a great many leaves, so
that no one could see there was any
hole there.

Now this was quite a nice trap for
a little boy to invent. He knew that
any animal as heavy as a cat or a fox,

who might be eating up his chickens,
would break through the sticks and fall
into the water; but the little chicks
could run over it with safety, for they
were so light, and the old hen he would
keep in the coop.

Jack got up very early the next morn-
ing and ran out to see his trap, and
there, diving around in the water, near-
ly drowned, was a sly fox.

"I am very sorry for you, old foxy,"
said Jack; but you will have to die, if
you will be so wicked as to eat my
chicks."

Jack ran in for his father, and he
soon came out and made an end of old
Reynard; and Jack did not lose any
more of his yellow chicks; they all grew
into speckled hens, and afterward had
many yellow chicks running after them.

"That is a splendid story!" said Eddy.
"I wish I had been there with my gun!
Wouldn't I have shot that old fox dead!"

In a Dungeon.

The following has seemed to us one
of the most affecting records in the lan-
guage. It is from Count Gonfalonieri's
account of his imprisonment in the for-
tress of Spielberg, above the town of
Brunn, in Moravia, for some political of-
fense in the reign of the Emperor Fran-
cis of Austria, who died in 1855:

"I am an old man now, but by fifteen
years my soul is younger than my body!
Fifteen years I existed (for I did not
live—it was not life) in the self-same
dungeon, ten feet square. During six
years I had a companion; during nine
I was alone. I never rightly distin-
guished the face of him who shared my
captivity in the eternal twilight of our
cell. The first year we talked incessant-
ly together; we related our past lives,
our joys forever gone, over and over
again. The next year we communica-
ted to each other our thoughts and ideas
on all subjects. The third year we had
no ideas to communicate; we were be-
ginning to lose the power of reflec-
tion."

"The fourth—at an interval of about
a month or so we would open our lips
to ask each other if it were indeed pos-
sible that the world went on as gay and
bustling as when we formed a portion
of mankind."

The fifth, we were silent. The sixth,
he was taken away—I never knew
where—to execution or liberty; but I
was glad he was gone; even solitude
was better than that dim, vacant face.
After that I was alone. Only one event
broke in upon my nine years' misery.
One day, it must have been a year or
two after my companion left me, the
dungeon door was opened, and a voice
from whence proceeding I know not—
uttered these words:

"By order of His Imperial Majesty, I
intimate to you that your wife died a
year ago." Then the door was shut and
I heard no more. They had flung agony
in upon me, and left me alone with it!

The companion for six years with
Count Gonfalonieri, was a Frenchman,
Count Andryane, who has since pub-
lished some memoirs of his own life,
and mentions that Count Gonfalonieri
was liberated at the Emperor's death in
1855, and sent to the United States, and
then returned to Austria; where, broken
down by sorrow and suffering, he
wandered about for a few years, and
died at Urian, near Gothard, December,
1846.

Conditions of Criticism.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Religion is experimental, then; and
no man can argue scientifically against
it without putting himself into the con-
ditions of religion itself. I have said
that the Word of God is essentially spir-
itually spiritual in its interior nature;
and that we are to interpret it by the
experience of our own best inward be-
ing; and that though there are liabilities
to error in it, there are no more there
than in everything else we investigate.

When scientific men tell me that the
great historic facts of the Bible are not
to be relied on, I tell them that the Bible
does not consist of historic facts. I think
I might almost say that you might take
out from it every vestige of historic facts
—if you would leave the revelations of
the character of God, of the nature of
man, and of human destiny—without
materially diminishing its value. The
essential part—the experience of holy
men in every age of the world—would
still remain. It would be more difficult
to get at it and use it; but the validity
of the Bible would not be destroyed.

There is a witness of the Spirit of
God, a moral institution, which is not
infalible, but which comes nearer to in-
fallibility than the lower forms of rea-
son. If you would criticize the Bible,
you must not look at its external fea-
tures, but at its internal qualities.

And I declare that no man can set aside
the Word of God on grounds of science
who can not satisfactorily show that he
has taken the Word of God where it
stands, as it is, and according to its own
conditions. If the man has felt his in-
feriority; if he has felt his sinfulness; if
he has felt a yearning that did not
know how to help itself; if he has felt
the influence and outburst of the Divine
nature in his soul, let him doubt God if
he wants to; but sooner will men who
have found diamonds or pearls throw
them away, than who has felt what is
the real Spirit of God will reject it.

A NEGRO boy was driving a mule,
when the animal stopped and refused to
budge. "Won't you go, eh?" said the
boy. "Feel grand, do you?" I suppose
you forgot your fadder was a little jack-
ass?"

THE Utica boy who attempted to am-
putate a cat's tail found that the absence
of the old woman who owns the cat was
necessary to the perfection of the ex-
periment.

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and shall continue to receive all new patents and im-
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Grand Trunk Railway.

The reorganization of this great trunk railroad on a comprehensive and well-considered plan has at length been matured. The plan is based on the issue of ordinary stock at a discount, and an immediate return to cash payments on the bonds and preference stock, the holders of these stocks assenting to the proposal to receive a diminished rate of dividend in cash, in lieu of a higher rate payable in paper of a fluctuating market value. The advantages resulting from the adoption of this scheme are of a most important character, and deserve the careful attention of proprietors of all classes.

The gross receipts of the road for 1872 may be taken in round numbers at 2,000,000. Assuming this to be earned at a cost of 60 per cent.—in the corresponding half of 1871 the charges were a fraction below that figure, as some exceptional charges brought in during the last half-year did not then arise—there would be a net revenue of \$600,000. From this there would fall to be deducted on account of fixed charges—such as Postal and Equipment Bonds, Champlain, St. Lawrence, and other rent-charges, given in the reports of the company—about 250,000, which would be sufficient to reduce by consolidation into one debenture stock, by 1 per cent. As the matter stands at present there would be, with the line worked at 60 per cent., an available balance for the payment of the cash dividend on the Preference of 500,000, which would be sufficient, within a small amount, to pay 5 per cent. upon the first, 5 per cent. upon the second, and 4 per cent. as proposed under the arrangements, upon the whole of the Fourth Preference Stock; the thirds being absorbed by conversion into the second and fourth in equal proportion.

Thus, without the addition of a single passenger or ton of freight to the business of the company, and with a rate of working charges the same as that which was actually attained in the second half of 1871, the company would be enabled to pay all its fixed charges and losses, and the whole of its preference stocks. Any additions over and above the present business of the company would therefore be for the advantage of the common stock. In an exhaustive article on the position and prospects of the railway, the *Railway News* states: "In the observations which we have made respecting the prospects of the Grand Trunk Railway, as bearing upon the admirable plan of financial reorganization which has now received the assent of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, we have pointed out that even if the rate of progress which the railway has made during the past ten years should be continued, and that the business of the company should be worked at the rate of 60 per cent.—a cost at which the line was actually worked in the corresponding half of the last year—the net revenue under the new financial scheme would be sufficient within five years to cover the amount of all its fixed charges, its preference stocks, and to give nearly 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock of the company, including the ten millions which the company have now obtained the power to issue. We have received several communications from bond-holders and others, who, while fully agreeing with us as to the future of the undertaking, consider that we are somewhat sanguine in our opinion as to the possibility of a dividend being earned for the ordinary stock at so early a period as that specified. What we have stated, however, is based upon actual ascertained results, and the accuracy of which may be tested by any of our readers. If there be any truth in figures, the payment of the minimum dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railway should, on the hypothesis we have stated, be as certain within five years as that the sun will shine, and that the St. Lawrence will continue to flow to the Atlantic.

This study of the present and future of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, appears to justify us in the belief that there is a great future for this undertaking, and that it will before long fully deserve the confidence which was claimed for it when first introduced, under the auspices of Messrs. Baring and Glyn, to the notice of the British public, and for the ordinary stock, of which many of the present holders have paid part, or 100%, for what is now quoted at less than 25. We believe that the improvements which must take place upon the road, will have a beneficial effect upon all the securities of the company, and that any—must yield a large profit to the buyer, apart from producing him a good return in the shape of dividends. Entertaining these views—and our readers share with ourselves the data from which they can test their soundness and accuracy—we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the present proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will do well to take such portion of the new stock as may be offered them."

The directors are now inviting applications for 7,500,000 new ordinary stock, issued at 22 1/2. 10s. per cent., part of 10,000,000 stock, authorized to be created by the shareholders in March last.—*Mining World*.

Our exports of treasure for the past month compare as follows with the corresponding month last year:

	1872.	1873.
May.		
New York.	\$338,241	\$1,447,345
England.	273,997	389,083
China.	62,285	38,000
Japan.	1,837,658	44,000
Porto.	560,000	30,000
Central America.	8,168	30,000
Panama.	15,000	
Totals.	\$3,067,349	\$1,961,844

The descriptions of treasure embraced in the foregoing totals, compare as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Gold Bars.	\$2,022,182	\$1,298,429
Silver Bars.	985,404	1,264,142
Gold Coin.	636,267	229,766
Silver Coin.	1,114,000	7,736,000
Gold Dust.	2,970	4,000
Mexican Dollars.	29,846	327,582
Totals.	\$3,067,349	\$1,961,844

For the corresponding month in 1871, the amount was \$1,438,600, against \$1,736,000 in 1870, and \$2,710,000 in 1869. Most of the gold received in this city last month was coined, and only a very small proportion of the amount coined was sent away. The addition of over \$2,000 into the gold coin circulation in this city during the month of May, has, of course, given greater ease to the money market, which is now in quite a comfortable condition.

The coinage at the San Francisco Mint for May, and for the first five months of the year, compare as follows:

	May.	Five Mo.
1863.	\$2,206,000	\$5,588,750
1864.	1,516,000	5,183,500
1865.	2,162,000	7,736,000
1866.	2,165,000	8,872,500
1867.	2,505,000	6,534,533
1868.	2,114,000	7,736,000
1869.	985,000	8,173,000
1870.	2,022,000	3,954,000
1871.	2,178,000	6,696,775
1872.	2,030,000	6,618,500
1873.	2,772,000	7,313,400

The descriptions of coinage made in the five months, compare as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Double Eagles.	\$6,250,000	\$7,260,000
Eagles.	33,000	
Half Eagles.	2,000	
Quarter Eagles.	10,000	
Silver Dollars.	700	
Half Dollars.	200,000	18,000
Quarter Dollars.	12,750	
Dimes.		20,000
Half Dimes.	10,750	16,200
Totals.	\$6,618,500	\$7,313,400

The coinage this week is expected to reach \$500,000, when work will be suspended for several weeks.

Meat Eating.

The New York Times, in an article entitled, "The Cost of the Table," after mentioning the high prices of fresh meats, and the extravagant and wasteful manner in which this kind of food is usually cooked, and the enormous amount eaten in this country, offers the following:

"Whether this meat eating is beneficial seems to be more than doubtful. Are our men or our women stronger, healthier, larger-limbed, ruddier, and fairer than Europeans of corresponding occupations and habits of life? The Irish girls who come out here and go into domestic service, come generally with rosy cheeks and full figures. They probably have not eaten flesh-meat once a week in their lives, in many cases not often than once a month. Once here, they rush ravenously at the joints, the steaks, and the chops, which are to them luxuries and the great signs of luxurious living. The result is almost invariably that they lose their figures and the rosy cheeks, and the health that they brought with them, and that came with, if not of, a diet of potatoes and butter-milk. The more observant of them have already begun to notice this themselves. And in the second generation the change is very manifest. There is rarely a paler and thinner creature than your Irish girl of the second generation."

In brief, we all of us here eat too much meat—too much for our health, probably, and certainly too much for the well-being of our pockets. Great brawny Scotchmen live month after month on oatmeal and butter-milk, and a healthier, harder-working class of men it would be difficult to find. Why must we every day be eating flesh and fat? In particular, why should our women and children be, like Sir Andrew Augue-check, such great eaters of beef? Among our more comfortably situated classes, it is safe to say that they eat meat twice a day. There is no need of this; and more, it is not wholesome. Women who are not hard workers, and children are much more healthy upon a lighter and less concentrated diet. Children, until they reach their teens, do not really need meat at all, and are the better in health and looks for not having it.

In countries where the science of living is better understood than it is with us, they live, even among the wealthier classes, upon bread, and porridge, and milk and fruit. The boy who may be seen at American hotels and boarding houses, making his breakfast of beef-steak, ham and eggs, and broiled fish, all of them at once before him, and eaten in alternate bits is unknown in Europe, where he would have his oatmeal porridge or his bread and milk. There is no thing more certain in regard to this subject than that our consumption of meat, particularly by women and children, is needless and unwholesome."

And the writer might have added that the only reason why meat-eating is less injurious to men than to women and children is because they are more active, and live more in the open air.—*Ex.*

Divorce Inquiries.

BY REV. D. H. ELA.

The Independent gives the following version of the divorce of Mr. Sumner recently announced.

"Not the slightest impropriety was alleged on either side. It was a match of affection, but both parties were so mature and so fixed in their ways and habits of life, as not to harmonize. Each found that a mistake had been committed; so, to remedy it as far as possible, Mrs. Sumner went quietly to Europe, and by her protracted and intentional absence, has given Mr. Sumner the statutory right to claim divorce on the technical ground of abandonment—all parties, meanwhile, remaining on terms of respectful tenderness."

Such a divorce is bad enough—such an apology for it is even worse. The Independent, a few years ago, could not endure the editorship of Theodore Tilton because of his low views of marriage. It may well take him back now since it practically accepts and defends those views. We fail to see the difference between the principle in this case, as stated by *The Independent*, and the theories of 'affinity,' held by 'free lovers.' And the fact that one of the parties holds so distinguished a place in the confidence and esteem of the nation, from long and eminent services and strict integrity, makes it all the more necessary that this pernicious example should not go unrebuked.

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage, *The Independent's* statement is, that the parties married in mature life—so mature, indeed, that 'their ways and their habits of life' did not 'harmonize.' They both thought the marriage a mistake, but they had no ground for divorce. So, by agreement, the wife 'abandoned' her husband, spends two or three years in Europe, and the husband in due time pleads this crime of his wife, 'abandonment,' as a ground of divorce in a Massachusetts court, and the court grants the divorce as sued for. It is such a divorce as this that *The Independent* implicitly approves. It is careful to state that the parties have only 'technical grounds' for the action, and refers approvingly to the 'terms of respectful tenderness' maintained between them. We have heard youthful inconsiderate ones pleaded as ground of divorce from an ill-advised marriage, but never maturity, before; and we submit that if the ground on which *The Independent* avers us that this divorce was granted, be good in the courts of Massachusetts, then the free-lover and the laws of the State harmonize in principle. He may object to the incidentals, such as the delay of three years, or to the unnecessary expense of a voyage to Europe; but not the principle involved.

We can hardly understand how a man of such eminent integrity as Mr. Sumner could consent to such a course of action as is here sketched. To say nothing of the objectionable looseness of the law of divorce, there is something repugnant to a keen moral sense in the whole transaction. At the time of separation there was no legal ground of divorce. The law did not recognize a confirmed difference of habit as a sufficient cause. But the parties proceed, by mutual agreement, to create a 'technical ground,' and then on a mere quibble, little better than a fraud, the most solemn of all human engagements is annulled—a morally fraudulent use of a bad law.

But after all, our objection is to the law itself—not simply to occasional pervasions of it; and not the least objectionable is the fact that such pervasions are quite as numerous as the proper applications of the law. This presents the remarkable spectacle, without a parallel on the statute-books, we hope, of a law giving direct encouragement to wrong. It promises release from the most solemn obligations, on condition of a continued and persistent violation of the obligations. What is worse is, that this violation of obligation (in the separation of husbands and wives) thus encouraged by the law, is to both parties a constant temptation to other and worse crimes. The effect of the law is evil, and only evil; it encourages hasty and inconsiderate marriages with the promise of ready and easy release; it reduces the most important relations of man and woman to the level of a business partnership. Younger people than these, so 'mature and fixed in their habits of life,' find it hard to 'harmonize,' and prefer to seek relief through the courts rather than the trouble of 'harmonizing.' In this way the law tends to create and foster the very evil it was intended to remedy.

It is not enough to say that this law does occasionally relieve cases of real hardship. Better that the few should endure some ills in life, than that the foundations of society should be shaken and the laws of God disregarded. Mr. Sumner's high position and character make his example all the more pernicious in this regard. Better, far, that he should have borne the ills of his marriage bond, than sanction by his example, such abuse of law.—*Zion's Herald*.

THE MEANING OF TRUCE—Men often think that suffering is punishment. When they come into trouble they say, "What have I done that God should punish me?" As if this were the supreme idea of providential grace! As if this were in honorable interpretation of the great constitution which belongs to all time, and to the race! As if suffering were necessarily punishment! Sometimes it is; but for the most part, in this world, it is not. It is said that suffering is the penalty for the violation of law. Yes, Penalty but not Punishment. Law violated acts back, as it were, upon men in the form of suffering; but suffering is not necessarily a sign of disfavor. It is the hint to a man that he is out of the way; but there is nothing ignominious in it. Because I am not born with a knowledge of law I am not to blame. It is not my fault that I was a baby before I was a man. It is not my fault that I had to learn to walk, that my starch-like bones had to acquire strength in walking, and that I had to learn by stumbling. God chastises men, but not in anger. And when he is building them up; when, having sprung from the earth, they are getting rid of its dust; when they are working from lower to higher conditions; when there are a thousand things that they do not know, that have not been revealed to them, and they are set, without implement, to perform great tasks in a world like this, it is a shame to say that troubles which come upon them are mainly punishments.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." That is a part of the constitution by which men are lifted from a lower to higher sphere; from imperfection toward perfection. The string that has been out of tune, low down, upon which the key is placed, comes groaning and sighing up to its concord; and are the sighing and groaning a sign of disgrace and penalty in the string? It must come into the tune with the other strings, and the groaning and sighing are simply caused by the process of bringing about that result. Now troubles and weakness are, as it were, prophet eyes looking for strength; and the drift or intent of trouble and sorrow in the world is uplifting, plentiful, reparation, restoration, and final glorification.—*Beecher*.

A WOMAN ON A WOMAN'S DRESS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the author of "Gates Ajar," in an article in the Independent, has some sharp words on women's apparel. Hear her: "For myself, I confess that I never feel thoroughly ashamed of being a woman, except in glancing over a large promiscuous assembly and contrasting the simplicity, solidity, elegance and good sense of a man's apparel with the affectation, the flimsiness, the tawdriness, the ugliness and the imbecility of a woman's. For her mental and moral deficiencies my heart is filled with a great compassion and prompt excuse. Over her physical inferiority I mourn not as one without hope. When I consider the pass to which she has brought the sole science of which she is supposed to be yet mistress, my heart misgives me down to the roots of every hair I cherish for her."

The heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer, who could neither read nor write. It weighed sixty-seven ounces.

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